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INDIANA FIRE SERVICE IN WARTIME

(1941 to 1944)

and

HISTORY OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL DEPARTMENT

(1913 to 1940)

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FOREWORD

This book has been prepared during the Administration of Indiana's Fifth War Governor, and tells briefly the story of one of the Administration's most important problems, that of Fire Defense at home, and of efforts to solve that problem.

Insofar as the work of defending Indiana against fire has been effected with every possible effort on the part of the State's Agencies of Fire Defense, to that extent have those agencies helped Governor Henry F. Schricker merit the distinction of being ~~Indiana's~~ ^{one of the Nation's} Greatest War Governors.

This book does not merely claim that Indiana's fire service has more than held its own against flames during the recent years of expansion in manufacturing, the multiplication of inflammable oils for transportation, doubling of population. It gives facts and figures to prove how well State Fire Marshal Clem Smith has served as supervisor of all direct fire fighting agencies of the State and why he has served longest of any State Fire Marshal--under three Governors. It attempts to give credit ^{also} to the glorious efforts of the municipal and industrial firemen and of the Auxiliary Firemen of Civilian Defense.

In compiling this report on the fire service in Indiana the editors have searched records on file in the archives of the Indiana State Library, searched through back newspapers, State Year Books, and other reports.

One fact that this research revealed was that no previous survey of the Indiana Fire Marshal Department has ever been written.

The editors therefore offer this manuscript for whatever value it may have to those who are interested in the over-all picture of fire defense in Indiana today, and in the history of the State Fire Marshal's Department from the time it was first created forty-one years ago.

Robert F. Hamm
Ralph F. Armstrong

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Foreword

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PART II

HISTORY OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL DEPARTMENT

TEN AGENCIES OF FIRE DEFENSE

The Indiana Fire Service, directed by the State Fire Marshal Department, is utilizing all available manpower and other resources in an effort to make Indiana more fire-proof during the emergency. In addition to performing its regular duties, the Fire Service has taken a leading part in Civilian Defense programs, of training volunteer auxiliary protection workers, of helping eliminate fire hazards from war plants and temporary housing and of supervising the distribution of government-loaned fire fighting equipment to Indiana communities. A brief record of this work, to date, is presented herewith, together with a historical sketch of the Fire Service, which appears necessary in explaining the present work and which has not previously been written.

Regular work of the service is the constant battle to prevent fire. This work began in 1913 with the creation of the Fire Marshal Department, and was made inevitable by the fact that Indiana's fire loss had been totaling more than \$5,000,000 a year, by incomplete figures.

Need for such constant battle is proven again today by a national ^{annual} fire loss of more than \$380,000,000 ~~or \$250,000,000 annually~~, which has provoked Governor Henry F. Schricker to declare that, "We in America ought to be ashamed of ourselves for permitting this situation to exist."

The Governor's denunciation was of careless people who start most of the blazes, not of Indiana's Fire Service. That group of agencies has held its own against fire during the three decades starting in 1913, if statistics for the period reveal a true picture.

(1) Fire insurance rates in Indiana have decreased in the last thirty years from \$1.26 per \$100 of insurance to 60 cents per \$100, and this tremendous saving to property owners is due largely, it is claimed, to fire prevention work.

(2) Statistics (presented elsewhere in this report) show that Indiana's gross fire loss was \$7,926,936 in 1914, first full year for which complete figures

were recorded by the Fire Marshal, and remained at about that yearly level until 1942, last of the normal years, when the gross loss was \$5,562,618.

During the same period, of 1914 to 1942, the State's population rose 29.5 per cent, from 2,792,680 to 3,596,878. There was a large increase in building for factories and dwellings during the first half of this time and thereafter for ten years a depression when property ran down. Both of these economic phases are factors which usually increase fire loss.

Based on Census reports then, the State's logical fire total in 1942 would have been 29.5 per cent greater than the \$7,926,936 suffered in 1914, or \$10,265,382. In the light of this reasoning the gross loss for 1942 of only \$5,562,618, appalling as it is, gives credit to the Indiana Fire Service for saving \$4,702,764 to property owners in one year.

The State's logical loss for 1943, calculated in the same manner, would have been another ten million dollars. Calculated on the average annual loss for twenty-nine years, 1914 to 1942, it would have been \$6,663,404. In fact it was \$10,803,434.

Why this amazing increase?

Fire Marshal Clem Smith's answer is, "expanded industrial production, longer working hours, difficulties in obtaining essential repairs, and the large amount of inexperienced help." His inspectors found no damage from enemy saboteurs, but did find that 75 per cent of incendiary fires in the factories were started by juveniles.

The Fire Marshal foresaw the spreading sweep of fire many months before Pearl Harbor, for the situation was this:

The United States Government had selected Indiana for four of its greatest munitions facilities and had started contracting with Indiana's big manufacturing plants to produce war materials. Indiana already had become known as an arsenal of democracy, destined to rank among the eight most important States of the nation in war manufacturing.

War Department officials had declared this arsenal of democracy a probable

target for attack by enemies of the Allies. They would come in planes, if not in marching divisions. They would strike from within, as saboteurs. Their bombs and explosions would spread conflagrations of destruction to factories, homes, human lives.

This concern was shared by practically all thinking Hoosiers. It was encouraged by the belief that saboteurs already were at work in Indiana, causing mysterious fires, train wrecks, "accidental" disturbance of power lines.

Common sense told, furthermore, that speed-up production and handling of materials would be accompanied by carelessness, causing fires; that make-shift dwellings for immigrant workers would be easy prey to the enemy fire.

Experts knew that eighty per cent of damage from Hitler's blitzes on English cities was charged to conflagrations resulting from bombs rather than to their respective explosions.

Necessity of protecting Indiana from fire became magnified, of course, with America's actual entrance in the war. Millions in contracts for war materials became billions. More factories were built, more workers brought into the arsenal of democracy, more temporary housing erected. A new enemy in the skies was visualized after Pearl Harbor, poised to drop bombs and spread fires.

To complicate the problem, trained fire fighters in all communities of Indiana were leaving their stations for better paying war jobs, or, in case of 437 firemen by recent count, to join the armed forces. The 1943 Legislature raised the firemen's pay and helped stem demoralization of local paid forces. But the local forces would need help if lives and property were to be adequately protected.

Governor Schricker expressed Indiana's attitude by proclaiming that:

"Fire is one of mankind's greatest enemies, destroying thousands of lives and millions of dollars worth of property in our country annually. Our Nation is engaged in a mighty effort to produce materials of war to overwhelm the enemies of democracy. Our every thought must be given to the conservation of our wealth, one of which is to stop all preventable fires."

No Hoosier could comprehend fire menace more fully than Governor Schricker. For one thing, he was in position to know the location and nature of myriad war industries in the State and their possible vulnerability to fire. He had facts which were war secrets and not generally made public. Furthermore, the Governor himself had once been a fire fighter. He had worn a red helmet for thirty years as Chief of the Knox, Indiana Volunteer Fire Department, and is today its honorary chief. He knew the meaning of fire prevention and could give wholehearted support to the fire defense programs devised by the Indiana Fire Service.

These programs included:

- (1) Inspection of war manufacturing plants and housing surrounding them.
- (2) Setting up a Mutual Aid system for local fire departments.
- (3) Supervision of the distribution of \$1,500,000 worth of fire fighting equipment and other property/to seventy-eight cities and towns of the State.~~by the federal government~~
- (4) Enlarging the State Fire Service by recruiting and training an army of volunteer Auxiliary Firemen and other civil protection workers.

Now the Indiana Fire Service comprises all agencies in the State concerned with fire prevention and control, including the following:

- (1) State Fire Marshal Department, headed by Clem Smith.
- (2) State Civilian Defense Organization, headed by Clarence A. Jackson.
- (3) The 416 city and town fire departments, paid and volunteer, with total normal membership of 6876 trained firefighters.
- (4) Approximately 1000 town clerks and township trustees in communities having no fire departments, who are mandated by law to report fires and fire hazards in their areas.
- (5) Indiana State Fire Prevention Association.
- (6) Indiana Inspection Bureau and representatives of fire insurance companies which have active inspection services in Indiana.
- (7) Forest Fire Fighters Service.

(8) Bureau of Factory Inspection, State Division of Labor.

(9) Four firemen's associations:

Indiana Fire Chief's Association.

International Firefighters' Association.

Indiana Firemens' Association.

Indiana Industrial and Volunteer Firemen's Association.

(10) Purdue Fire School.

The contributions of all these agencies to fire prevention in Indiana are reported briefly, under separate headings, in the following chapters.

HOW STATE FIRE MARSHAL DIRECTS FIRE SERVICE

In both peace and wartime the State Fire Marshal is supervising head of all direct fire-prevention activities in Indiana. With full police authority, conferred by law upon his office and staff of deputies, he enforces all state, city and town fire-prevention laws and the rules and regulations of his own department. He functions to prosecute arsonists and other fire law violators. He signs official orders for condemnation or correction of fire hazards. He directs the prevention and investigational work of 416 city and town fire chiefs, who with 1000 town clerks and township trustees are by law assistant State Fire Marshals.

The Fire Marshal Department, of four divisions, has a staff of thirty-two deputies and operates from headquarters in the State House, Indianapolis. It is financed by special taxes collected from fire insurance companies doing business in Indiana.

The Fire Marshal is appointed by the Governor, for four years. Clem Smith was appointed in March, 1933, **AS STATE FIRE MARSHAL** ~~first as Chief of the Department~~, by Governor Paul V. McNutt and re-appointed as State Fire Marshal by Governors M. Clifford Townsend and Henry F. Schricker. To date Smith has served longest of any Fire Marshal in the State. By virtue of his office he is legally a member of the Administrative Council of the Indiana State Defense Council and also of the State Administrative Building Council.

Unlike Governor Schricker, who grew up running to village fires at the head of a volunteer brigade, Clem Smith rode to alarms on a Terre Haute ladder truck for thirteen years, most of the time as company lieutenant. Then he became deputy sheriff of Vigo County and later the State fire head.

Like Governor Schricker he belongs to one of the State's fire-fighters organizations - the Indiana ~~Firemen's~~ **Firemen's** Association - and in fact was secretary of that association ~~from~~ **from 1925 to 1933.** He was elected president of the International Fire Marshals Association, May 20, 1942, and for ~~four~~ **SIX** straight years was honored by the

National Fire Protection Association for submitting the broadest fire-prevention program in the nation. He is a past commander of Post No. 104, American Legion, a Mason and an Elk.

Personnel of the Department, additional to the Fire Marshal, are heads of the four divisions - of Inspection, Dry Cleaning, Arson and Education, - and other deputies as follows:

Delbert Taflinger, Chief Inspector

L. L. Bailey, Dry Cleaning Engineer

William Hindel, Chief Investigator

Russell Johann, Educational Director

Walter Lewis, Attorney

Inspectors

Thomas Fields

Carl E. Evans

Jesse L. Sullivan

Harold Stevenson

(Chief Electrical Inspector)

William Stelow

Ira Anderson

~~JOSEPH E. RUDD~~
~~Joe Rudd~~

Edward Banta

Ira McIlwain

Ed Jochim

Harry Styner

(Director of Public Relations)

James Hawkins

John Mahoney

Alba Warnick

Edward Hoffman

Leon Herr

Clem Whiteman

Arson Investigators

Fred Kleis

Hugh J. McGowan

Art Bush

Dry Cleaning Division

Otto Banschbach

The State Fire Marshal Department began war emergency work early in 1941 when the industrial plants of Indiana started manufacturing on a large scale for defense. Many of these plants, hastily converted and not always with regard to safety, required inspection and summary notice to remove hazards such as accumulations of rubbish and faulty wiring. So, too, the great number of temporary shelters or houses

badly renovated to accomodate the hastily recruited workers. Establishment of trailer camps caused the department to promulgate regulations for wiring and heating the trailers, and to assure compliance with these rules.

Housing problems for the inspectors were particularly numerous at Charlestown, site of the big government powder and bag loading plants and about the other government projects near Madison, Burns City and Kingsbury.

This new work was additional to regular work of the department and overtaxed the thirteen inspectors until June 20, 1941, when the Indiana State Defense Council granted the Fire Marshal Department \$5,100, with which to employ eight more inspectors, for six months.

These temporary inspectors provided adequate service for the period that the State's converted industries remained on a defense-manufacturing basis, up to the time of Pearl Harbor. Therefore the Chief Inspector of the department could report:

"The response this department has received from plant managers and superintendents has been highly encouraging. The treatment accorded our inspectors has been excellent. To give some idea of how our recommendations have been received by the State's large industries and supervising personnel we can cite the case of the International Harvester Company Plant at Richmond, Indiana. Our inspector, in company with a representative of the Richmond Fire Department and the head of the Safety Division of the factory, made the tour of inspection. Defects and recommended corrections were noted as the inspection was made and at the end of the day these recommendations were handed the Superintendent. The plant official immediately assigned a crew of men to make the necessary changes and the following morning all corrections made by the night shift were checked by the inspector and it was found that practically all the recommendations made had been complied with.

"This is only one example of the cooperation received from industry. This Division has received scores of letters from managers of inspected factories and these letters without a single exception indicate our inspections are welcomed and respected. Compliance with our recommendations has been uniformly excellent."

The Chief Inspector's report went on to say that many plants having defense con-

tracts were operating at full capacity, twenty-four hours a day, "and it is important to realize that a small fire in one section of the plant may stop production in the entire plant and in other dependent plants for which the damaged factory may be manufacturing parts."

For this period the Arson Division, represented by William Hindel, Chief Investigator, reported that, "Many fires have occurred but no actual evidence of sabotage has been uncovered. There has been a large increase in factory fires and 75 per cent of the arrests made by the investigators involved juveniles. While fewer arrests were made during the year (1942-1943) than in the previous year this does not indicate a lack of alertness in the division. A total of twelve arrests were made and eleven cases tried in court, and twelve convictions were recorded, although some of the sentences were suspended. There was a sharp increase in the number of lives lost during the year. A total of 659 witnesses were interrogated in the course of our investigations."

Meanwhile Fire Marshal Smith set up a Mutual Aid system for Indiana, by which one community could help another in case of fire disaster. ^{Preparatory} ~~As a preface~~ to this, he appointed in August, 1941, a State Fire Defense Committee, composed of the following members:

Emmett T. Cox, Indiana Inspection Bureau, Chairman,
Grain Dealers
R. D. Mac Daniel, Mutual Insurance Co., Secretary,
William Collisson, Sr., Indiana Volunteer and Industrial
Firemen Association,
~~xCharles Barnum,~~
Arnold Meister, President, Indiana Firemen's Association
~~xJoseph Runk,~~
Gordon Sherer, Attorney State Fire Marshal Department,
James A. Bawden, Indiana State Fire Prevention Association
Edward Wilson, Indiana Fire Fighters Association,
Alex Houghland, Indiana Fire Chiefs Association,
Prof. William A. Knapp, Fire Service Training School,
Purdue University.

The committee aided in devising the Mutual Aid system, based upon a survey

Fire fighting equipment of a typical Indiana city as listed in State-wide
inventory compiled by State Fire Marshal Clem Smith.

ANDERSON

Telephone number of Fire Department	9030	No. of nozzles & pipes	9 Shutoff
Number of Fire Stations	5		4 Fog
			8 Cellar
Firemen-number of full-time men	73	No. of Foam generators	1
Firemen-number of volunteers	0	Quantity of foam powder normally on hand	1,500 lbs.
Firemen-trained in handling explosives	0	No. of asbestos suits	0
Short wave radio in Fire Headquarters	0	No. of salvage covers	12
Cars equipped with 1-way radio	0	Masks - No. of gas	2
Cars equipped with 2-way radio	0	No. of oxygen	2
		No. of all-service	10
Pumpers	4-1,000 gal. 1- 750 gal.	No. of fresh air	0
		Extinguishers - 1 qt. CTC	6
Booster tanks	0	1½ qt. CTC	0
		1 gal. CTC	2
Water Tank Wagons	?	2½ gal. soda-acid	9-40 gal.
		2½ gal. foam	7
High-Pressure Equipment	2 Deluxe	5 gal. pump tank	0
	1 Deck Noz.	No. of Lighting Units	0
	1 Tow'r Noz.	No. of Portable Flood Lights	0
Service or Ladder Trucks		No. of Heavy Duty Jacks	0
feet of ladders	647 ft. L.	No. of Cutting Torches (extra tanks in ()	0
Aerial Trucks		Repair facilities	0
A indicates aerial		Boats, power -	
G indicates feet of hose	0	I, inboard; O, outboard	0
Quad. Trucks		Rowboats	1
L indicates ladders		Diving Equipment	0
H indicates feet of hose	0	No. of Hospitals	1
Booster Pumps	0	No. of Trained First Aid Men on Department	0
Portable Pumps	0	No. of First Aid Kits	5
Rescue Squad Trucks	0	No. of inhalators owned by Department	1
Other Trucks	0	No. of extra cylinders of oxygen	4
Hose - 3 inch	0	Important equipment not listed above	2
2½-inch	11,500 ft.		Batt. Rm.
1½-inch	1,500 ft.		
1 -inch	1,000 ft.		

of all fire departments in the state. An inventory was made of men and apparatus in all 416 cities and towns having departments, and the compilation, printed in a forty page booklet, was sent to all the departments, with the following explanation:

"The immediate purpose of this Inventory is to make it possible for chief officers of Indiana fire departments quickly to secure assistance in the way of equipment, apparatus and men in case of an emergency of any kind which demands resources beyond the facilities of the department directly concerned."

"In event of major disasters, state or national emergencies, specific instructions will be issued to all fire departments as to the general plan to be followed. It will be important that all departments then immediately make the necessary arrangements to coordinate with such program."

Communities were designated alphabetically, from Altona in DeKalb County to Zionsville in Boone, on 11 by 17 inch pages. Fifty different kinds of equipment were listed, together with the number of fire stations in each community, station telephone numbers, number of paid and volunteer firemen, and other essential information. A typical community thus analyzed was Anderson, the record of which appears in the accompanying table.

The system was at first hamstrung by the fact that local departments had no legal authority to move their equipment beyond their own corporate limits, and also by the fact that men and equipment were not covered by insurance when outside their particular corporate limits.

These restrictions were removed by the State Legislature, in passing the Fire Defense Mobilization Act of 1943. The law was enacted at the behest of the State Fire Chiefs Association, represented by Carter Bowser, Fort Wayne fire chief. It provided authority for one local fire department to assist another community in distress and also required insurance coverage of men and equipment while employed in neighboring areas.

A digest of this law, made by Walter O. Lewis, Attorney for the Fire Marshal Department, reads:

Section one provides the method whereby the services may be set in motion. If any city, town, or township should need assistance from another city, town, or township in time of a conflagration, such services may be set in motion by the request of the chief executive of the city, town, or township upon the chief executive of another city, town, or township. Whereupon the head of the fire department, after receiving permission of the chief executive of the city, town, or township which has been appealed to, or upon the order of the Governor of the state, may respond to the request and furnish aid to the city, town, or township which has requested assistance. The matter of furnishing aid is discretionary. The Act says that the city, town, or township called upon "may" respond. It is discretionary with the officer in charge as to what part of the fire fighting equipment shall be furnished and for what period of time. The chief executive of the city, town, or township may recall the equipment to the home base or headquarters at his discretion; also, any equipment furnished by the United States Government or by any agency the Government shall be subject to the terms and conditions of an agreement upon which the equipment was furnished.

Section two provides that members of a fire fighting force, when on duty outside of their own city, town, or township, shall have the same general status as when on duty at home. Their powers, duties, rights, privileges, and immunities remain the same as when normally employed.

Section three provides that the city, town or township receiving the services of another city, town, or township shall be liable for any loss or damage to the equipment used, also, for any expense in-

STATE FIRE MARSHAL COOPERATES WITH ENGINEERING DIVISION

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State Fire Marshal Clem Smith demonstrated incendiary bomb protection to group of state, county and city street and road officials at first series of conferences held by the Engineering Division of the Indiana State Defense Council. Conferences held in six State Highway Districts were conducted by Earl W. Cassady, Engineering Director of the State Council.

Another series held through July, 1943 in same districts were addressed by Chairman Samuel C. Hadden of State Highway Commission, Robert A. O'Neal, of State Defense Council's Protection Division, Robert F. Hamm, of State Fire Marshal Department, Dr. Louis W. Spolyar, of State Board of Health, and Mr. Cassady.

curring in the operation and maintenance of such equipment. But claim for such damages, losses, and expenses must be made within sixty days after they were sustained or incurred, and served by mail or otherwise upon the proper officers of such city, town, or township.

It is provided, however, that the salaries and wages of the personnel assigned to such duties, shall not be the basis of any such claim.

Section four provides that neither the state of Indiana, nor the city, town, or township furnishing the outside aid, nor any officer or member of such a fire force, shall be liable for damages for negligence while in the performance of such services under command in another city, town, or township.

This Act became effective on March 4, 1943. It will expire at the termination of the war upon proclamation of the Governor, but not later than March 15, 1945, unless extended by an act of Legislature.

Further details concerning the work of the Fire Marshal Department are given in succeeding chapters.

Total Annual Number of Fires and Fire Losses in Indiana From 1913 to 1943

Year	Number of Fires	Total Fire Losses
1913 (last eight months)	6,209	\$5,932,110
1914	8,006	7,926,936
1915	7,106	5,734,865
1916	6,108	6,437,957
1917	5,764	6,179,436
1918	4,967	7,005,090
1919	5,348	6,135,526
1920	5,083	8,228,896
1921	4,510	6,672,828
1922	5,587	7,428,316
1923	5,955	8,886,802
1924	5,210	7,896,312
1925 (first nine months).....	4,072	6,544,955
1926	4,192	8,554,980
1927	4,246	5,039,105
1928	4,777	6,874,263
1929	5,005	8,026,667
1930	5,846	9,665,799
1931	6,592	8,102,333
1932	5,107	6,678,061
1933 (first nine months).....	4,106	4,853,672
1934 June 1, 1933 to May 31, 1934.....	6,000	6,012,475
1935 June 1, 1934, to May 31, 1935.....	4,561	4,345,843
1936 June 1, 1935, to May 31, 1936.....	5,380	5,047,632

Total Annual Number of Fires and Fire Losses in Indiana From 1913 to 1943

Year	Number of Fires	Total Fire Losses
1937 June 1, 1936, to May 31, 1937.....	4,714	\$ 5,104,847
1938 June 1, 1937, to May 31, 1938.....	4,779	6,583,686
1939 June 1, 1938, to May 31, 1939.....	4,308	4,858,844
1940 June 1, 1939, to May 31, 1940.....	6,239	6,125,318
1941 June 1, 1940, to May 31, 1941.....	5,385	6,724,662
1942 June 1, 1941, to May 31, 1942.....	4,634	5,562,618
1943 June 1, 1942 to May 31, 1943.....		10,803,434

FEDERAL EQUIPMENT FOR LOCAL DEPARTMENTS

~~U.S. OCCUPATIONAL FIRE SERVICE~~

Within the last two years the Indiana Fire Service has received an allocation of \$1,000,000 worth of pumpers, hose, ladders and fifty other essentials of fire fighting from the U.S. Office of Civilian Defense and the U.S. War Department.

The allotment is from an appropriation of \$100,000,000 made by Congress to protect American cities against fire, sabotage and air raid, and the amount loaned to Indiana is based upon the State's position, as one of eight States having most war contracts.

Cities and towns receiving the property were designated in three categories, according to their need. Twenty-one communities considered most likely of attack were placed in Target Area No. 1; twenty in Target Area No. 2 and thirty-seven were classed as Mutual Aid Towns.

Arrangements for receiving the materials were made following the appointment on July 25, 1942 by Governor Henry F. Schricker of Joseph E. Rudd, of the State Fire Marshal Department, as State Property Officer of OCD. His duties include arranging for the appointment by local governing officials of local property officers and bonding of these officers, supervising the care and use of loaned equipment and advising as to the procedure in obtaining the equipment.

Cities and towns of Target Area No. 1, and their property officers, as announced by Mr. Rudd are:

Anderson, Mark Brosier

Charlestown, Harlan C. Dodd

Columbus, Charles E. Miller

East Chicago, Thomas P. King

Elkhart, Harold A. Prible

Evansville, Alex Houghland

Fort Wayne, Carter Bowser

Gary, John A. Sabo

Hammon, Joseph J. Scherer

Huntington, Cyril Mayne

Indianapolis, Harry H. Fulmer

Jeffersonville, William E. Cox

Kokomo, Francis X. Mannion

LaPorte, A. E. Homann

Lawrenceburg, H. W. Warburton

Marion, Harold O. Miller

Muncie, Archie McCabe

Richmond, Harry Williams

South Bend, James P. Conboy

Wabash, Harry Ridgeway

Whiting, Clyde C. Lampmann

Towns in Target Area No. 2:

Bloomington,	Michigan City,
Connersville,	Mitchell,
Elwood,	Mishawaka,
Goshen,	New Albany,
Greenwood,	Peru,
Lafayette,	Terre Haute,
Lebanon,	Washington,
Portland,	Madison,
Valparaiso,	Aurora,
Logansport,	Noblesville.

Mutual Aid Towns:

New Castle	Newport	Shelbyville
Speedway City	Greendale	Tipton
Lawrence	Sunman	Warsaw
Seymour	Clarksville	Attica
Franklin	Claysburg	Columbia City
Griffith	Cambridge City	Crawfordsville
Beech Grove	Auburn	Rising Sun
Bedford	New Haven	Mt. Vernon
		Jasper

To December 1, 1942 equipment had been received by all cities of No. 1 Area, nine cities of No. 2 Area and seven Mutual Aid Communities. The total received by all to date is as follows:

Steel Helmets	60,920	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Spanner Wrenches-	1,843
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Hose in Feet	131,600	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Spanner Wrenches	303
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Hose in Feet	66,400	Adjustable Hydrant Wrenches	628
Pump Tank Extinguishers	63,127	Hose and Ladder Straps	618
14-Foot Roof Ladders	331	Dry Cell Lanterns	618
Front Mount Pumps	43	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Nozzle	314
Skid Mount Pumps	119	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Nozzle, 1-Inch Tip	314
Trailer Pumps	154	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Nozzle, 1-1/8 Inch Tip	314
Firemen's Coats	1,445	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Siamese	314
Gas Masks	36,255	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Double Female Coupling	314
Folding Cots	2,557	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Double Male Coupling	314
4-Inch Suction Hose	586	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch Reducer	314
24-Foot Extension Ladders	330	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Strainer	309
Steel Stretchers	496	2$\frac{1}{2}$x2$\frac{1}{2}$-Inch Wye (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Wye)	314
Arm Bands	112,938	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Wye	314
Firemen's Pants	1,420	100 Feet 3/4-Inch Rope	309
Fire Axes	309	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Spray Nozzle	314

Pike Poles	308	First Aid Kits	309
Claw Tools	307	Buckets	1,252
Shovels	310	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Blank Female Adapters	22
First Aid Pouches	3,524	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Blank Male Adapters	9

Value of Equipment

Catalogues showing the commercial value in peace time of the equipment, which could not be purchased today at any price, list some of the more important items in the federal loan as follows:

Front mount pumps, of which 43 were sent to Indiana, \$1,300 each; skid mount pumps, numbering 119, \$1,500 each; trailer pumps, numbering 154, \$1,800 each.

All 316 pumps were fully equipped, and each was supplied with a number of items of fighting equipment, most important of which were:

- 400 feet of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose
- 200 feet of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose
- 2 10-foot lengths of suction hose
- 2 ladders, one roof and one extension
- 3 pump can extinguishers
- 2 all-purpose masks
- 5 sets of turn-out coats and pants for firemen
- 1 first aid kit

Minor items included axes, claw tools, pike poles, lanterns, shovels, buckets, ropes and nozzles.

Most of the equipment was shipped into a federal warehouse in New Castle and from there distributed to the cities and towns. A considerable amount was manufactured in Indiana and much of this was sent direct from the factories. The ladders, for instance, were made and shipped from Goshen; pump tank extinguishers from Franklin, Columbus and Seymour; helmets came from Terre Haute; trailer pumps from Anderson; stirrup pumps from Tipton and Elkhart, and gas protective clothing from Shelbyville.

Utilization of the Equipment

According to E.J. Lefferts, Federal OCD Property Officer, most of the fire chiefs have cooperated readily in receiving and using the equipment. Some of them have rejected

it entirely and a few have been dilatory in complying with the procedure and thus suffered its withdrawal from their districts.

Those departments which received pumps were required to show ingenuity or enterprise in obtaining trucks upon which to mount them. The Elkhart department built two trucks from scraps salvaged from an auto graveyard. The Lawrenceburg department, on the other hand, aided by their Auxiliary Firemen and other patriotic citizens, collected and sold enough scrap metal to purchase two trucks.

Fort Wayne has thirty-eight pumping units, auxiliary and regular, now in active service. These are from the federal loan. East Chicago has mounted their seven pumping units on 1937 Chevrolet trucks and has them ready to roll, on alarm.

During the floods of May, 1943 OCD pumping units were used in Wabash, Marion and elsewhere to check the rise of high water around factories and residential areas.

Communities which refused their allocations - - of trailer, skid or front mount pumpers and accessory equipment were:

Jonesboro	Columbia City	Pike Township
Upland	Claysburg	Wayne Township
Zionsville	Rising Sun	Warren Township
Union City	Coalmont	Woodruff Place

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

In addition to supplying actual fire fighting apparatus, the Federal Government has provided certain medical equipment to practically all Indiana communities in Target Areas Nos. 1 and 2. This equipment is for use in fire, flood or other emergency, by members of the Civilian Defense Emergency Medical Services.

It consists in morphine, casualty station and medical team equipment, folding cots, steel stretchers, steel litter poles, first aid pouches and one ambulance body, loaned to the city of East Chicago.

A report made April 16, 1944 by Dr. Donald R. Adams, chief of the Marion County Emergency Medical Services shows how the equipment has been made ready for use in Indianapolis.

Marion county received the following items:

Morphine, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, 800 tablets; morphine, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, 400 tablets; casualty station

U. S. CD FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT ALLOCATED TO INDIANA, MARCH 1, 1944

KEY: TA 1—Target Area No. 1; TA 2—Target Area No. 2; MA 1—Mutual Aid No. 1; MA 2—Mutual Aid No. 2; MA 3—Mutual Aid No. 3.

Cities and towns in Mutual Aid No. 3 have only recently been recommended for equipment. When approval is granted, by the Washington office, they will receive equipment.

Cities and towns have received other fire-fighting equipment, but it is not shown on this report for the reason that local property officers have neglected to forward notice of delivery form to the State Property Officer.

CITY or TOWN	Target Area	Steel Helmets	2½" Hose in Feet	1½" Hose in Feet	Pump Tank Extinguishers	14' Roof Ladders	Front Pump	Skid Pump	Trailer Pump	Firemen's Coats	Gas Masks	4" Suction Hose	24' Extension Ladders	Firemen's Pants	Fire Axes	Pike Poles	Claw Tools	Shovels	2½" Spanner Wrenches	4½" Spanner Wrenches	Hydrant Wrenches	Hose & Ladder Straps	Dry Cell Lanterns	1½" Nozzle ½" Tip	2½" Nozzle 1" Tip	2½" Nozzle 1½" Tip	2½" x 2½" x 2½" Siamese	Fern. Couplings	Double Male Coupling	4½" x 2½" Reducer	4½" Strainer	2½" x 1½" Wye	1½" Wye	2½" x 2½" x 2½" Wye	100 Ft. ¾" Rope	1½" Spray Nozzle	First-Aid Kits	Buckets		
ANDERSON	TA 1	1,710	3,200	1,600	2,564	8	2	2	4	40	995	16	8	40	8	8	8	8	36	6	12	12	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	24
ATTICA	MA 2	...	800	400	1	2	2	2	2	12	2	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8
AUBURN	MA 2	...	800	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AURORA	TA 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AUSTIN	MA 2	...	400	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
BATESVILLE	MA 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEDFORD	MA 1	15	1,200	600	12	3	...	2	1	15	15	6	3	15	3	3	3	3	18	3	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12
BEECH GROVE	MA 1	10	800	400	8	2	...	1	1	10	10	4	4	...	2	2	2	2	12	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8
BLOOMFIELD	MA 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BLOOMINGTON	TA 2	870	2,800	1,400	1,256	7	...	3	3	35	514	14	7	35	7	7	7	7	42	7	14	14	14	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	28	
BRAZIL	MA 2	...	400	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
CAMBRIDGE CITY	MA 1	400	8	2	1	...	1	10	...	4	2	10	2	2	2	2	12	2	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8
CARMEL	MA 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHARLESTOWN	TA 1	50	400	200	56	1	1	5	26	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
CLARKSVILLE	MA 1	...	400	200	4	1	1	5	...	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
CLINTON	MA 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLUMBUS	TA 1	480	1,200	600	744	3	...	2	1	15	293	6	3	15	3	3	3	3	18	3	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12
CONNERSVILLE	TA 2	540	2,000	1,000	772	5	1	2	2	25	329	10	5	25	5	5	5	5	30	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	20
CORYDON	MA 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CRAWFORDSVILLE	MA 1	...	1,200	600	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CROWN POINT	MA 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DANA	MA 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DECATUR	MA 2	...	800	400	2	2	2	2	2	12	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8
EAST CHICAGO	TA 1	2,230	3,600	1,800	1,668	9	2	3	4	45	1,307	18	9	45	9	9	9	9	54	9	18	18	18	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	36
EAST COLUMBUS	MA 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EDINBURG	MA 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ELKHART	TA 1	1,390	3,600	1,800	231	9	2	3	4	45	821	18	9	45	9	9	9	9	54	9	18	18	18	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	36	
ELWOOD	TA 2	...	1,200	600	1	3	3	3	3	18	3	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12
EVANSVILLE	TA 1	3,980	7,600	3,800	3,520	10	3	7	9	95	2,350	38	19	95	19	19	19	19	114	19	38	38	38	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	76
FORT WAYNE	TA 1	4,820	6,400	3,200	4,160	16	4	4	8	80	2,825	32	16	80	16	16	16	16	96	16	32	32	32	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	64
FRANKFORT	MA 2	...	1,200	600	2	18	3	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12
FRANKLIN	MA 1	10	800	400	8	2	...	1	1	10	10	4	2	10	2	2	2	2	12	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8
GARY	TA 1	4,540	5,600	2,800	2,350	14	2	5	7	70	2,620	28	14	70	14	14	14	14	84	14	28	28	28	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	56
GAS CITY	MA 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GLENWOOD	MA 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GOSHEN	TA 2	470	1,600	800	716	3	...	1	2	...	285	2	3	...	1	1	1	1	24	4	8	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	16	
GREENDALE	TA 2	5	400	200	4	1	1	...	1	5	5	2	1	6	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
GREENSBURG	MA 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GREENWOOD	TA 2	...	400	200	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRIFFITH	MA 1	10	400	200	4	1	1	5	10	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
HAGERSTOWN	MA 2	...	800	400	2	2	2	2	12	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8
HAMMOND	TA 1	2,870	4,800	2,400	2,332	12	3	3	6	60	1,684	24	12	60	12	12	12	12	72	12	24	24	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	48
HOBART	MA 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

equipment units, 38; medical team equipment units, 77; folding cots, 929; steel litter poles, 310; first aid pouches, 1,238.

These items have been placed in four locations in Indianapolis, in anticipation of aid in any civilian emergency, such as explosion, fire, flood or traffic accident, says the report, adding that a casualty station has been set up in each of the locations.

CHAPTER FOUR
FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

For the last seven years Indiana has stood at the head or near the head of the list of States observing Fire Prevention Week.

Authority for the distinction is the National Fire Protection Association, 85 John Street, New York, to which the States and provinces of Canada report concerning their participation in the annual event.

The Week is that of October 9, anniversary of the great Chicago Fire, and was first proclaimed in 1911, on the fortieth anniversary of the fire, by President Taft and in Indiana by Governor Thomas R. Marshall, (as explained in our chapter on the "History of the Fire Marshal Department").

Succeeding Governors, including Governor Henry F. Schricker, have proclaimed the week every year since 1911 and have called upon all Hoosiers to participate in its observance.

Participation has meant cooperation with the Fire Marshal Department, which all along has initiated and sponsored the state-wide activity.

According to records, the National Fire Protection Association has received reports from Indiana which has placed it first among the States ~~and provinces of Canada~~ for the years 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942.

Reporting these years and for 1943, T. Alfred Fleming, Chairman of the Association's Committee on Fire Prevention and Clean-Up Campaign, wrote to the editor of this book, as follows:

"We are glad to advise that in the Merit Competition of the National Fire Protection Association, which has been conducted for a period of years up to 1943, the towns and cities of Indiana sent the greatest number of individual reports. This year, while they had more than ever before, they were surpassed by the State of Illinois.

"So that you may understand the meaning of this activity, I might advise that it covers the United States and Canada and is confined to the activity of the period of October 9th, which is known as Fire Prevention Week. The State Fire Marshal, Hon. Clem Smith, and the Firemen's Associations of the State of

Indiana have taken a sincere interest in making these reports available and have won considerable recognition for their state."

Mr. Fleming's statement shows further that the international committee of judges appointed to review reports submitted for the year 1942, received a total of 1172 reports from cities and towns in the United States, Canada, and Alaska, of which 702 were from the United States and 471 from Canada.

Honors for largest number of reports filed, says the statement were as follows:

1. Province of Quebec ----- 270
2. State of Indiana ----- 207
3. Province of Ontario ----- 144
4. State of Iowa ----- 117
5. State of Kansas ----- 43

"The Indiana Fire Chiefs Association presented suitable awards to the winners of the campaign, these being engraved cups.

"Outstanding in recognition for their efforts in planning the campaign and securing the reports of results are the following organizations: Indiana State Fire Prevention Association, Kansas State Fire Prevention Association and Iowa State Fire Prevention Association.

"Unusual and very excellent leadership has been given to the entire program by the following State and provincial Fire Marshals: From the United States Hon. Clem Smith, Fire Marshal of Indiana," says the report, listing Smith first of several Fire Marshals.

The statement adds that fire chiefs and members of the different departments, chambers of commerce, fire prevention associations, insurance companies and their agents, civic and women's clubs, boy scouts, 4-H clubs, agricultural bureaus and granges were responsible for individual features in the program.

The list of winning cities receiving First, Second or Third position, or Honorable Mention, includes Anderson, First; Gary, Second, and Logansport, Fort Wayne and South Bend.

Clem Smith's Appeal to Public

An explanation of the Fire Marshal's part in promoting the Week is to be found in a public appeal issued by Clem Smith and published in the Indianapolis Star October 6, 1941, as follows:

"TO THE CITIZENS OF INDIANA:

"Each year citizens of Indiana, during the week of October 9, the anniversary of the great Chicago fire of 1871, join with the citizens of other States, and the Provinces of Canada, in a great international effort to prevent loss of life and property by fire. In order that the goal of this most important campaign be attained in Indiana, I wish respectfully to urge each of you to cooperate fully with your local Fire Department and other agencies engaged in making this campaign a huge success by eliminating hazardous conditions in your homes or places of business.

"To prevent loss of life is, of course, of primary importance and must remain foremost in our minds. However, particularly at present, it is most essential that we put forth strenuous efforts to prevent fires in our industries, for no one of us can foretell how far reaching the disastrous effects of a serious fire in one of our defense industries could be.

"At present, perhaps more than at any other time in our history, the closing of one plant, even though only temporarily, as a result of a serious fire could very easily interrupt the production facilities of several other plants and consequently disrupt or seriously delay our defense program.

"Fire, in addition to being a great life and property stealer, is also recognized as one of the greatest of job stealers. Whenever we have a large fire in a manufacturing plant or other large industry, many people are thrown out of work, pending re-building or until repairs are made. In some cases a fire results in permanent loss of employment and, consequently, permanent economic loss to the community, when the

owners decide not to rebuild. Today, due to the scarcity of labor and materials, rebuilding and therefore re-employment would probably be delayed for a longer period than under normal conditions.

"In view of the foregoing facts, not to mention other obvious reasons, let us all put our shoulder to the wheel to the end that the goal of Fire Prevention Week shall be achieved in Indiana.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Clem Smith
State Fire Marshal"

STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL COOPERATES

The Indiana Civilian Defense organization took a leading part in promoting Fire Prevention Week and providing its programs in various communities in 1942 and 1943.

In line with Governor Schricker's Proclamation, issued September 11, 1942, the Indiana State Defense Council sent a Defense News Letter to all County and local Civilian Defense Directors, Mayors and Fire Chiefs.

Governor Schricker's Proclamation designated the week of October 4 to 10 as Fire Prevention Week, and explained its particular importance in wartime, thus:

"Our every thought must now be given to the conservation of our wealth, one of which is to stop all preventable fires in industrial plants and keep the assembly line operating. The war effort makes it nearly impossible to get replacements for even the smallest losses incurred by fire."

The News Letter contained the following information and instructions:

"The first six months of the War cost the Nation 4,801 lives, according to a report just released by the Government. During this same period the United States lost by fire about 5,000 lives. Startling as it may sound, we lost nearly 200 more through our ancient enemy, fire, than we did by the teachery of Japan. This fire loss is a victory for Hitler and his partners. This loss of life means we have had a tremendous property loss.

"As the time draws near for Fire Prevention Week we of the State Defense Council urge local leaders to take a part in this fight to stop fire loss in Indiana. This is the people's war and war against loss of life and property by fire is also the people's war. Therefore we are making some suggestions as to what can be done and what should be done to mobilize our people -- rural and urban -- in this War Against Fire Loss.

"1. County Directors should call a meeting of all Fire Chiefs and mayors or town board presidents in the county to set up a county-wide program. The State Fire Marshal and the Fire Chiefs have worked together on this program in other years and these men will know how to get help from the Fire Marshal.

"2. Sponsor county-wide meetings or community meetings of all the Civilian Defense Corps.

"3. Arrange for fire drills in the schools and fire department demonstrations in every community.

"4. Solicit the cooperation of the ministers, asking them to make some mention of Fire Prevention Week either in their bulletins or from their pulpits on Sunday, October 4.

"5. Arrange locally for speakers who will visit the schools, clubs and other civic groups with a fire prevention message.

"6. Seek support from the editors of newspapers in the county. Give them information as far in advance as possible as to your program.

"7. Keep reports of all activities, the approximate number of people reached and after your program has been carried through, send the report to the State Defense Council for tabulation.

"If you encounter any trouble in getting a speaker or run into any problem where you may need help, feel free to write to Clem Smith, State Fire Marshal, or to the State Fire Coordinator, Robert F. Hamm, Indiana State Defense Council."

The state-wide Civilian Defense organization responded to this letter so effectively that the week was pronounced one of the most successful in the

history of fire prevention in Indiana.

Again in 1943 the State Defense Council urged county and local directors to help promote Fire Prevention Week, proclaimed for October 3 to 9, in a Defense News Letter, reading as follows:

"Fire prevention is one of the major functions of the civilian defense Citizens Defense Corps. Indiana has approximately 10,000 Auxiliary Firemen, trained and certified, in the fundamentals of fire prevention and fire fighting. In addition, more than 36,000 Air Raid Wardens, who have a vital interest in fire prevention, have had some practical training in this field. Other volunteers of the Citizens Defense Corps, likewise, have had some training in fire prevention and primary fire fighting.

"It is, therefore, suggested that county, city and town civilian defense directors give careful and serious consideration to the desirability of cooperation between the Auxiliary Firemen, Air Raid Wardens and perhaps other volunteers of the Citizens Defense Corps, and the regular city or town fire departments in local Fire Prevention Week activities.

"No such programs, however, should be undertaken unless wanted by and under the guidance and direction of the regular fire department. The local Fire Chief is the responsible local official in the Fire Prevention Week program. It is his job.

"If the local Fire Chief desires, a program in which the Auxiliary Firemen primarily would cooperate, with possible assistance from the Air Raid Wardens and others, may well be worked out. Such program should be designed, locally, to meet local needs.

"Suggestions:

"The Auxiliary Firemen and Air Raid Wardens might cooperate in inspections of homes and places of business.

"The Auxiliary Firemen might cooperate in arousing local interest in fire prevention through demonstrations of their activities in public programs.

"Auxiliary Firemen and Air Raid Wardens might cooperate in fire prevention programs in schools, before civic groups, and other assemblages.

"Auxiliary Firemen and Air Raid Wardens may well cooperate in local publicity programs, through press and radio.

"Communities having auxiliary fire equipment loaned by the federal government will find exhibits of equipment and demonstrations of its use, by the Auxiliary Firemen under regular fire department supervision, of great help in arousing interest.

"It's a good time to combine the fire prevention program and the present campaign to salvage waste paper which is much needed in the war effort. Accumulations of waste paper in homes and business houses constitute a grave hazard at any time. Urge the public to clean out and sell all such paper or donate it to charitable or civic organizations which want such contributions.

"These are merely the most obvious ways in which cooperation may be extended to the regular fire department by the Citizens Defense Corps. Certainly, you can think of many other and many better ways of aiding this program and it is likely that your local Fire Chief or Chiefs will have additional valuable suggestions.

"Since many county, city and local defense directors have frequently asked for suggestions for activities to maintain interest in the Defense Corps, it is submitted that here is an opportunity for an activity for the Auxiliary Firemen, probably the Air Raid Wardens, and possibly other units to engage in a program that is both valuable and interesting.

"The State Fire Marshal Department is advising all Indiana Fire Chiefs of this bulletin and suggesting that civilian defense assistance may be available to them in the week's observance."

INDIANA CIVILIAN DEFENSE

CERTIFICATE of APPOINTMENT



This is to Certify that:

has satisfactorily completed the prescribed O C D training course for Auxiliary Firemen. This graduate is, therefore, qualified to act as a member of the Auxiliary Firemen Corps of the county designated below. The necessary knowledge and ability has been demonstrated by him, and he is hereby accredited as a:

MEMBER OF

AUXILIARY FIREMAN CORPS

Of _____ County
State of Indiana

Attest:

COUNTY DIRECTOR, CIVILIAN DEFENSE.

This _____ day of _____ 194 _____

~~CHAPTER~~
CHAPTER FIVE

AUXILIARY FIREMEN RECRUITED BY STATE OCD

In cooperation with the State Fire Marshal Department and other agencies of the Fire Service, the Indiana State Defense Council has contributed to the State's fire defense, principally by directing the recruitment and training of 10,241 Auxiliary Firemen and 4,227 Fire Guards.

These unpaid volunteer civilian defense workers in turn have given incalculable assistance during the emergency to regular fire departments in virtually every community of Indiana. They have helped fight fires, large and small, have helped at accidents, floods, hurricanes. They have become so important to every community that it is believed they will be prevailed upon to continue their services after the wars end.

The program of recruiting and training the volunteers was carried out under the supervision of the Defense Council's Civil Protection Division, composed of members of the Indiana State Police Department, Fire Marshal Department, Highway Department and representatives of the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense and U. S. War Department.

Work of the Civil Protection Division began December 1, 1941, when Don F. Stiver, Director of Public Safety, assigned Fred W. Morley of the State Police to the State Defense Council staff as Coordinator of Civil Protection. In this capacity Officer Morley was charged with the over-all organization and training of the volunteer Auxiliary Firemen, as well as Auxiliary Police, Air Raid Wardens and other members of the Citizens Defense Corps.

Plans for training the Auxiliary Firemen were made at a meeting, December 22, 1941 at the Indiana State Fairgrounds, attended by 800 mayors, presidents of town boards and fire chiefs. Speakers included State Defense Director Clarence A. Jackson, Fire Marshal Clem Smith, Mayor Reginald H. Sullivan, Chief Harry H. Fulmer of the Indianapolis Fire Department and Prof. William A. Knapp of the Purdue University Fire Service Training School.

In accordance with plans devised at this meeting, nine regional schools for training instructors of Auxiliary Firemen were held January 12 to 29 in Indianapolis, Greencastle, Gary, Fort Wayne, Jasper, Greensburg, Lafayette, Plymouth, and Muncie. These schools lasted three days each and trained a total of 585 instructors, representing 266 fire

department^s in Indiana. The instructors thus trained in turn formed classes in their respective communities, and instructed the army of Auxiliary Firemen and Fire Guards.

Volunteers who passed a required course of thirty-seven hours' instruction received certificates of appointment in the Indiana Civilian Defense organization and arm bands, authorizing them to serve in their respective communities as firemen or guards. These certificates were signed by their County Civilian Defense Directors. The course was ten hours longer than required in most other States, and included twenty hours of Fire Defense, ten hours of First Aid, two hours of Gas Defense and five hours of General Course. The General Course was based upon a text book of five chapters, published by the State Defense Council in cooperation with the Department of Government of Indiana University.

In planning the instruction and utilization of the volunteers a statement was drawn up and agreed upon by the Fairgrounds conference, which included the following points:

(1) The Auxiliary Firemen were to assist the regular fire departments when called upon.

(2) They were to work under the direction of the fire department chief or his assigned officers.

(3) Recruiting, training and supervision of the volunteers was the responsibility of the local fire department chief.

On July 14, 1942 Officer Morley was recalled to the State Police Department and his position on the State Defense Council was filled by Robert A. O'Neal, also of the Department, on assignment by Superintendent Stiver. By this time work of the Protection Division had been expanded and Robert H. Shields, State Police Officer, was detailed as assistant to Mr. O'Neal.

A month later in August, 1942 the personnel of the protection division was augmented by assignment to it of Robert F. Hamm, assistant director of education of the Fire Marshal Department. Mr. Hamm was named State Fire Coordinator by Fire Marshal Clem Smith and was made responsible for coordinating all fire prevention and protection activities, and to serve as liaison officer between the State Defense Council and the State Fire Marshal Department.

Previous to this appointment Mr. Hamm had been serving with Russell Johann, educational director of the Fire Marshal Department, as liaison officers to the State Defense Council. Their work was to teach fire protection, gas protection and other phases of civilian defense to county and local civilian defense groups.

In preparation for this work both men were sent to the War Department Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland by Clem Smith, who himself had recently been graduated from the school. Mr. Hamm's official report says that:

"Upon graduation from the school, these men entered into a program which demanded their services night and day for a period of many months. During the first six months of 1942 they reached more than 50,000 citizens of Indiana with moving pictures and lectures on fire prevention, protection and general civilian defense activities." The report continues:

"No city was too large or small to be included in the schedule. Meetings attended by thousands, were held in large auditoriums. Likewise, small meetings were held in small rural schools and churches. Business and professional men, farmers and housewives came to hear of the need for fire prevention and protection, and learn how to prevent, as well as fight, ordinary fires. Much fire prevention work was done in the homes as a result of these meetings. Much of the work done during this six months period will bear fruit in the years following the war. People trained in fire protection will keep their homes in better condition. The records of fire prevention and the reduction of fire runs, already a matter of record, proves the wisdom of Mr. Smith in this part of his department's activities.

"Demonstration of Magnesium Fires - For several months the members of the Fire Marshal staff were kept busy giving demonstrations of burning magnesium. Many people did not realize what effect incendiary bombs could have on combustible materials. In the event of an incendiary bombing the attic of the average home would prove especially hazardous.

"As a part of the program of fire protection, attention was given to clearing attics of all inflammable materials and making them as flame-resistant as possible.

"The State Defense Council, in conjunction with the Fire Marshal Department, accepted every opportunity for lectures and when practical, demonstrations of the intense heat of burning magnesium was given. Magnesium cuttings were used and for several months Mr. Johann and Mr. Hamm of the fire marshal department carried cans of these cuttings, and extinguishers, over the state putting on what, to many, seemed a mere display for fire works. However, these demonstrations had a great value in fire prevention. Not only were people trained to control these bombs, which may be dropped, but they were advised to make this work less difficult by clearing out rubbish and junk from outbuildings and attics.

"When the government prohibited industries from releasing magnesium scrap the demonstrations were stopped. But, during the time when operations were being carried on thousands of Indiana citizens saw the demonstrations and listened to the lectures. The Harrison county fair in the Southern part of the State featured one such demonstration at which three thousand persons packed a grandstand to capacity.

"Air Raid Wardens School - Under the direction of the Indiana Department of the American Legion, a three-day school was held in Indianapolis to train Air Raid Warden Instructors. Realizing the need for fire defense training for all Citizens Defense Corps enrollees, the Fire Marshal Department furnished qualified men who lectured on a number of subjects concerning fire protection, gas protection, incendiary bombs, and kindred subjects.

"One hundred and ninety-two men were graduated from this school and went back to carry the gospel of fire protection and prevention to several thousand enrolled air raid wardens.

"Members of the Fire Marshal Department, as well as men assigned from that department to civilian defense work, assisted in the training program locally. More than 400 civilian defense schools were visited. Lectures were given on war gases, incendiary bombs and fire prevention in general. The training manual used in these schools was compiled by Robert F. Hamm. Through the courtesy of Clem Smith, films were shown in these schools. Projectors and films were accompanied by an instructor of the department.

"Messenger Instructors School - A training program for messengers has been carried on within the State. Fire defense subjects are taught to the young people who will serve as civilian defense messengers in event of an emergency. Members of the Fire Marshal Staff and the staff of the State Defense Council (protective division) have assisted in this work. Many of these messengers will have a basic knowledge of fire hazards and means of combating fire dangers as a result of this work. Approximately 20,000 youths, both Scouts and non-Scouts, will be trained.

"Control Center Panel - In an effort to properly demonstrate the construction, operation and training of personnel for the control center, the Fire Marshal Department constructed a control panel. Work on this panel was done by electrical engineers of the inspection division. This panel was used in many meetings over the state. For some time it was loaned to the Indiana State Police who demonstrated it at civilian defense meetings, civic and fraternal meetings and in many cities at large mass meetings where several thousand people could see how the work of civilian defense was coordinated with all existing agencies for the protection of life and property.

"Fire Defense Training for Public Utility Groups - The civilian defense activities of the various state departments and agencies and the services of the State Defense Council and the activities of the county, city and local councils are closely coordinated. This has been demonstrated many times in training schools of the state and local councils in which the personnel of two or more state departments or agencies participated, working in the closest possible cooperation. War requires the cooperative and coordinated use of every available service. Protection against the ravages of fire, likewise, requires the complete cooperation of every service and every division of the services concerned in any way with fire prevention and fire protection. Failure of water supplies and means of transportation make the fireman's job impossible. Hong Kong and Singapore are examples of what happens when water supplies are disrupted. London's fire fighting forces were handicapped when water mains were ruptured. We can find in the archives illustrations of disasters during peace time when disruption of public utilities and streets caused great loss. One example of this was the San Francisco earthquake of 1906. There are many others more recent. No one can foretell when such

an emergency will strike.

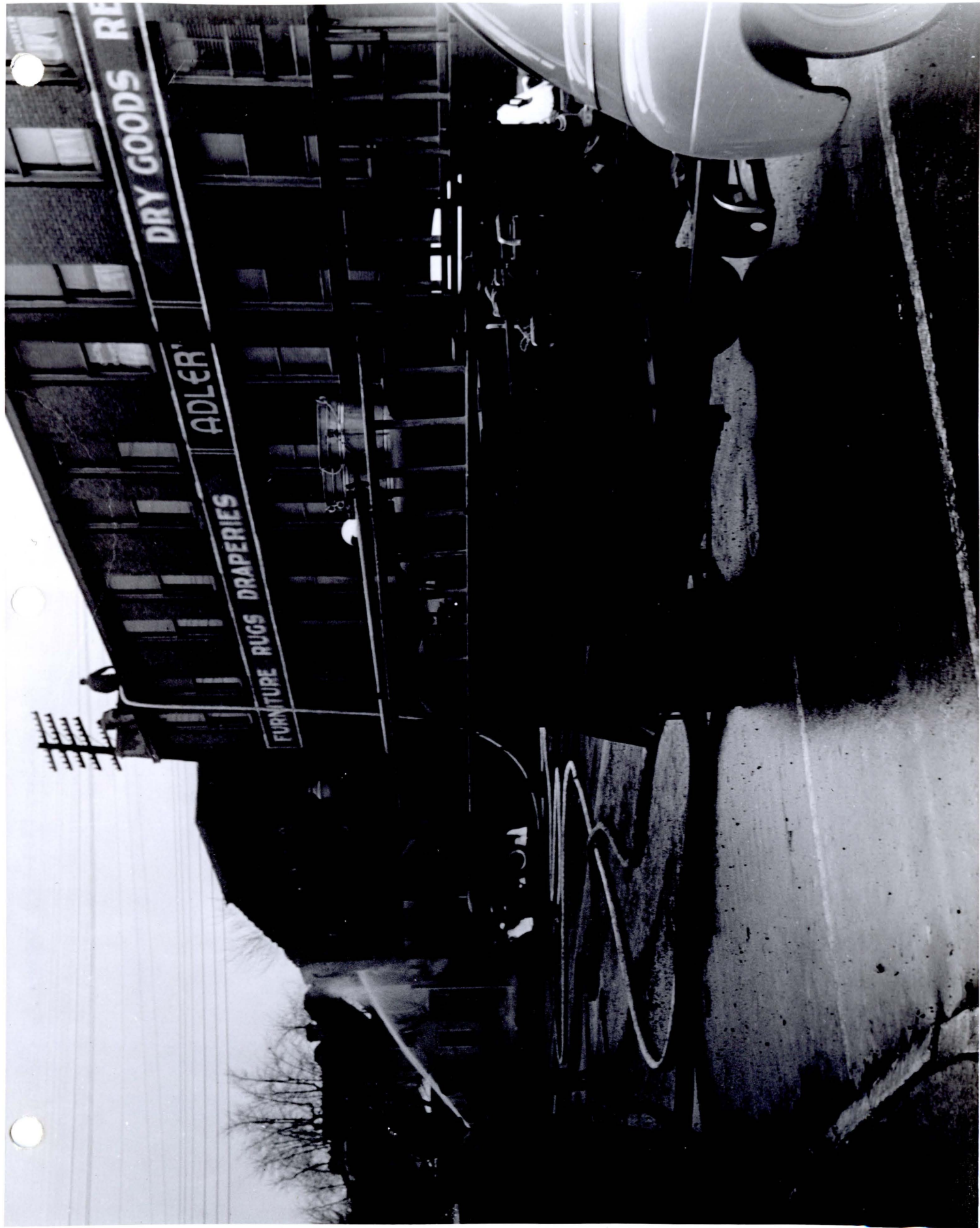
"In setting out on a program for coordination of public works, demolition crews and road repair groups, fire defense was given careful consideration. Men enrolled in these branches of civilian defense were not expected to become firemen, but there is a need for basic fire defense training. Therefore, each group is given three hours of such training.

"The first of these groups to be organized was the road repair crews. Instructors had to be trained to teach the employees of the state, county and city road and street crews. To properly train these men a series of six schools were held in the district highway garages over the state. The course required two days and 300 men were qualified as instructors. These men were charged with the responsibility of organizing and training crews locally. The records show that on June 1, 2014 road repair men, 1217 demolition crewmen, 5070 utility repair men had been certified, all with fire prevention and protection training.

"The training course, included among other subjects, three hours of fire defense, two hours of gas defense as well as fire prevention technique. Officials from the State Defense Council and the State Fire Marshal department cooperated in these schools. Those who taught and demonstrated fire defense subjects were Clem Smith, State Fire Marshal; Russ Johann, Educational Director and Robert F. Hamm, State Fire Coordinator."

Following his appointment in August, 1942 as State Fire Coordinator Mr. Hamm gave full time to aiding local defense councils set up fire defense machinery, including the training of Auxiliary Firemen, as described in his official report thus:

"Personal contacts were made for counsel and assistance in ironing out difficult problems. Numerous meetings were held and the public was invited to see films and hear of the need of civilian defense, and particularly, fire defense. Hundreds of pounds of literature were delivered to those who taught the volunteer auxiliary firemen. During one month, twelve meetings were held with over 4,900 persons in attendance. Many such meetings have been held. More than 1,000 people attended a defense rally in New Castle at which fire defense was the main topic. A fire defense talk in Columbus, at the ball park, followed by a magnesium demonstration, was witnessed by 3,000 people.



The regular auxiliary mounted unit (Lebanon Auxiliary Firemen) Indiana.
Two hose connected and working

February 29, 1944 (Williams fire)

After the front collapsed, Auxiliary firemen on the roof and in the street
in front of fire.

"These meetings, coupled with assistance given in teaching classes, has enabled many a fire chief to recruit, train and certify to the county director a fine group of public spirited men as auxiliary firemen.

"The task of the State Fire Coordinator included much more than that which has been described above. He was responsible for all fire defense training activity of the State Defense Council, whether Auxiliary Firemen, Auxiliary Police, Wardens or other groups. All required fire defense training. He has assisted in setting up a fire defense inspection program in the State, (as outlined elsewhere in this volume.) Much public relations work was done as speaker and lecturer, working with the State Defense Council staff, and the State Fire Marshal Department. For several months, he assisted with the film service of the council. Many calls have come for his appearance in other states to tell what Indiana has done in fire prevention and fire defense.

"There is an old truism that has been proven by the leaders in civilian defense in Indiana, that 'one picture is worth 10,000 words.' For a number of years the State Fire Marshal Department has joined with other state agencies in supplying films to the citizens of Indiana. Fire prevention, causes of fires in industry, etc., are some of the subjects covered. Two projectors from that department were in use many times during the year.

"The Indiana State Police Department was also active in this type of work throughout the State. When the National and Regional Office of Civilian Defense sent films to the State Defense Council, a system was set up to distribute them to defense councils throughout the State. Projectors usually could be obtained locally for such showings. After several months, it was decided that a better method of servicing and distributing these films could be worked out with the state universities. Today they are handling such requests, but the State Police and State Fire Marshal Department continue their work of education when time and manpower permit.

"Fire departments, civic groups, fraternal organizations, defense classes and many other meetings have been attended by these men, either working directly from the State Police or Fire Marshal Department or through the State Defense Council."

FIRE DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTORS

The list of fire department instructors who helped in training Auxiliary Fire-

men, Air Raid Wardens, Auxiliary Police and other volunteers of the Citizens Defense Corps includes the following:

Adams County:

(sp)
Berne -- Eugene Aschliman, Hobart Myers

Decatur -- Adrian Burke, Harry L. Stults, Dr. Ben Duke

Monroe -- Floyd Baxter

Allen County:

Ft. Wayne -- Capt. Lloyd Tigges, Chief Instructor

(7)
Huntertown -- C. W. Tucker

New Haven --- Byron Grayless, John Arnold

Poe -- W. B. Gaston, Herman Sorg

Wayne Twp. -- George Bond

Bartholomew County:

(sp.)
Columbus -- Lawrence Siekmann, E. H. Kline

Benton County:

Boswell -- C. C. Coffenberry

Boone County:

Lebanon -- Harry McCray

Thorntown - J. R. Kincaid

(sp.)
Zionsville - George McConnell, Gerald Higbee

Whitestown -- Albert Hines

Carroll County:

Delphi -- John T. Delaney

Flora - C. E. Budrow

Clark County:

Jeffersonville --- William Cox

Clarksville -- H. H. Loomis

Clinton County:

(sp.)
Frankfort - Ernest Rohrabach

Rossville -- Fred Cox

Dearborn County:

Lawrenceburg -- Harold Warburton, Theodore Fitch

(sp.)
Greendale -- C. J. Canfield

Dillsboro -- Clyde Baker, James Heitmeyer

Decatur County:

Greensburg -- W. A. Robbins

~~10~~ 10
DeKalb County:

Auburn -- Gilbert Potter

Garrett -- K. P. Sithen

Waterloo -- Harry Imhoff

Delaware County:

Muncie -- Walter McDonald, Lee Quear

Dubois County:

Jasper -- Clarence Berger

Huntingburg -- E. B. Utz

(sp)
Ferdinand -- Alois Oser

Elkhart County

Elkhart -- Miles Houghton

Goshen -- Forest Laufraw, Russell Rathka, J. R. Shanahan

Fayette County:

Connersville -- Calvin Porter, Gene Henry

Glenwood -- L. H. Brooks

Floyd County:

(sp.)
New Albany -- G. W. Hanen, Marion LuAllen, Louis Harbison, Joseph Denison, William
Kelly, George Maxwell

Franklin County:

Brockville -- Val Neidenthal, Harold Stegner

Cedar Grove -- William White

Oldenburg -- J. B. Laudick

Fulton County:

Rochester -- Claude Rouch

Gibson County:

Princeton -- C. C. Paul

Patoka -- Perry Sloan

Ft. Branch -- W. A. Polk, R. W. Vickery

Owensville -- Frank Smith

Grant County:

(sp) Marion -- H. O. Miller

Gas City -- Charles Rutherford

Mathews -- Merrel Frushour

Greene County:

Lyons -- Orville McLaughlin

Linton -- Hubert Heaton

Hamilton County:

Noblesville -- John Martz

Carmel -- Rue Hinclaw

Hancock County:

(sp) Greenfield -- Robert Lanning

(sp) Shirley -- Tilden Sipp

Harrison County:

Corydon -- H. L. Lockhart

Lanesville -- H. P. Zollman

Hendricks County:

Brownsburg -- E. W. Blanck

Henry County:

New Castle - George VanZant, Charles Estes

Howard County:

(sp) Kokomo -- Francis X. Manion, Jay L. Foster

Huntington County:

(sp) Huntington -- C. F. Mayne, Hoffman, Grieder

Warren -- Torrence Clevenger

Markle -- H. T. Anderson

Roanoke -- C. White

Jackson County:

Seymour -- John W. Morton

Brownstown -- E. H. Miller

~~THREE - 8 -~~
Jasper County:

(sp.)
Rensselaer -- Howard Duggelby

Jay County:

(?)
Portland -- Guy Dollins, W. C. Corwin, D. S. Gigandett ✓

Pennville -- J. B. Whitacre

Dunkirk -- Garland Wolfe

Jefferson County:

✓
Madison -- John F. Eckert

Johnson County:

(sp.)
Franklin -- Morris Stout

Knox County:

Vincennes -- Charles Katzorke

(sp.)
Bicknell -- Jerry Caulfert

Kosciusko County:

Pierceton -- L. A. Wilcoxson

Etna Green -- Theo Good

(sp.) (sp.)
Milford -- Joe Ruch

(sp.)
Winona Lake -- William Collison (Also teacher in number of depts.)

LaGrange County:

✓
Wolcottville -- J. L. Morel

Lake County:

✓
Gary -- Rudolph Zandall

Hammond -- G. A. Schulte

Dyer -- Paul Miller

Whiting -- L. McClelland
Joseph

East Chicago -- Jack Breclaw

Griffith -- Robert McFarland

✓
Lowell -- Bernard P. Roy, Elmer Worley ✓

✓
Hobart -- J. Watkins

~~13~~
~~13~~
Schererville -- C. J. Schaefer

LaPorte County:

LaPorte -- Elmer Glafke

Michigan City -- Elmer Hartke, Ellis Heffner

Lawrence County:

(?)
Bedford -- D. L. Corbin

Mitchell -- Paul Quinn

Madison County:

Anderson -- Mark Brosier

Alexandria -- Mace Hitchens

Elwood -- John Wunder, David Richards

Lapel -- Clayton Graham

Pendleton -- Garland Brookbank

Marion County:

Indianapolis -- C. Frank Craig, Chief Instructor

Speedway -- C. S. Flinn

(sp) (sp.)
Beech Grove -- C. O. Driscoll, H. A. Terrell

Marshall County:

Plymouth -- Floyd Burkett, L. Powell

(?)
Bremen -- W. D. Legner

(sp.)
Argos -- Joe Shivers, J. A. Weldy

Miami County:

(sp.)
Peru -- Lyman Greenwell

Macy -- Hubert Hamman

Monroe County:

Bloomington -- Bernard Glover, Leon Dillman, Willis Lawhead

Montgomery County:

Crawfordsville -- Elmer Wood

Morgan County:

Martinsville -- Maurice Ennis

Mooreville -- Bracy Burton

Newton County:

Kentland -- C. L. Vanscoyk

Goodland -- H. H. Hawn

Noble County:

(7.)
Albion -- Everett Eversole

Ligioner -- M. B. Williams

Avilla -- Robert Meyers

Cromwell -- R. D. Stultz

Ohio County:

Rising Sun -- Russell Uhlmansiek, Lloyd Gibbs

Orange County:

(Sp.)
Paoli -- Harry Prichett

(7.)
West Baden -- Edward Breedlove

(Sp.)
Orleans -- Glen McCarnon

Parke County:

Rockville -- J. R. Whitsell

Montezuma -- Eschol Meyers

Porter County:

Valparaiso -- Wilbur R. Crowdrey

Hebron -- Mont Morrow

Chesterton -- Elmer E. Beck

Kouts -- J. C. Hiatt

(Sp.)
Porter -- Arthur Hockenson

Pulaski County:

Winamac -- Virgil Zellers

Medaryville -- Lloyd Brick

~~15~~
~~11~~
Putnam County:

Greencastle -- W. A. Lawrence

Roachdale -- Harry Hooser

Randolph County:

Winchester -- Philip Kabel

Union City -- Walton Vaughn

Modoc -- C. O. Bundy

Parker -- Al Harvey

Farmland -- Fern Reynard

Lynn -- Wilbur Lane

Ripley County:

Sunman -- Howard Cook

Batesville -- S. G. Martin, Clarence Roell

Milan -- Arthur Nochs

St. Joseph County:

South Bend -- Alex Andrezgowski

Walkerton -- Charles Cripe, Jr.

Mishawaka -- J. A. Groh

Scott County:

Scottsburg -- Everett Robbins

Shelby County:

Shelbyville -- Frank Barlow, Albert White

Starke County:

Knox -- Joe Cox

North Judson -- Arthur Scholz, John L. Vanek

Steuben County:

Ashley -- Harold Arney

Orland -- Elmer Wells

Hamilton -- John Wolf

Fremont -- Burl Hall

Sullivan County:

Sullivan -- Arnold Ford

Hymera -- Ralph Gordon

Switzerland County:

Vevay -- Forest Brown

(7)
Patriot -- Leo F. Jackson

Tippecanoe County:

Lafayette - Jasper Arnold, Harry Kuntzwiler

West Lafayette -- P. H. Doddridge, R. Bossung

Tipton County:

Tipton -- Landis Fields, Ernest Rosenthal

Vanderburgh County:

(7)
Evansville -- A. D. Zumstein

Vermillion County:

Clinton -- Harold Rugby

Vigo County:

Terre Haute -- W. E. Brotherton

West Terre Haute -- Clarence Black

Seelyville -- Leonard Galey

Wabash County:

Wabash -- Ruben Bates, Ralph Campbell

Roann -- Wilbur Nicely

Warren County:

Pine Village -- Harry Taylor

Warrick County:

Booneville -- Donald Wilder

Washington County:

Pekin -- M. W. Herthel

Wayne County:

Richmond -- Charles Allard ✓

(?)
Hagerstown -- G. M. Rinehart

White County:

(sp.)
Monticello -- Frank Kellenburge, Kenneth Cleveland ✓

✓
Wolcott -- Harold Bollier

✓
Brookston -- George Watson, W. B. Breckenridge

(sp.)
Monon -- Wilbur Lamar

Whitley County:

✓
South Whitley -- Harold Howard, Dr. Park Huffman

PURDUE UNIVERSITY'S CONTRIBUTION
TO FIRE DEFENSE

Purdue University is contributing to direct fire defense in Indiana by conducting two programs, one of which provides training for the State's vast army of fire fighters, the other industrial protection services for war industries and governmental facilities.

The first of these programs, of training firemen, is a function of the Indiana Fire Service Training; the second is conducted by the Industrial Protection Training. Both programs are in the Institute of Public Safety, of the University's Engineering Extension department, under the administrative supervision of W. A. Knapp, associate dean of Engineering.

Both programs are now conducted jointly as activities of the Public Safety Institute, directed by Prof. J. L. Lingo. Until recently Dean Knapp served as director of the State Fire Service Training Schools.

These contributions to fire defense are additional to the extensive research on methods of fire control carried out by the Engineering Department, and to all of Purdue University's other participation in the war effort. The direct fire defense work of the university is described briefly in the following pages.

I. Indiana Fire Service Training

The Indiana Fire Service Training is the collective designation for a group of activities which the university and cooperating agencies offer to instruct Indiana's paid and volunteer municipal firemen and industrial firemen in advanced methods of their profession.

These activities in normal peace time comprise three schools of instruction:

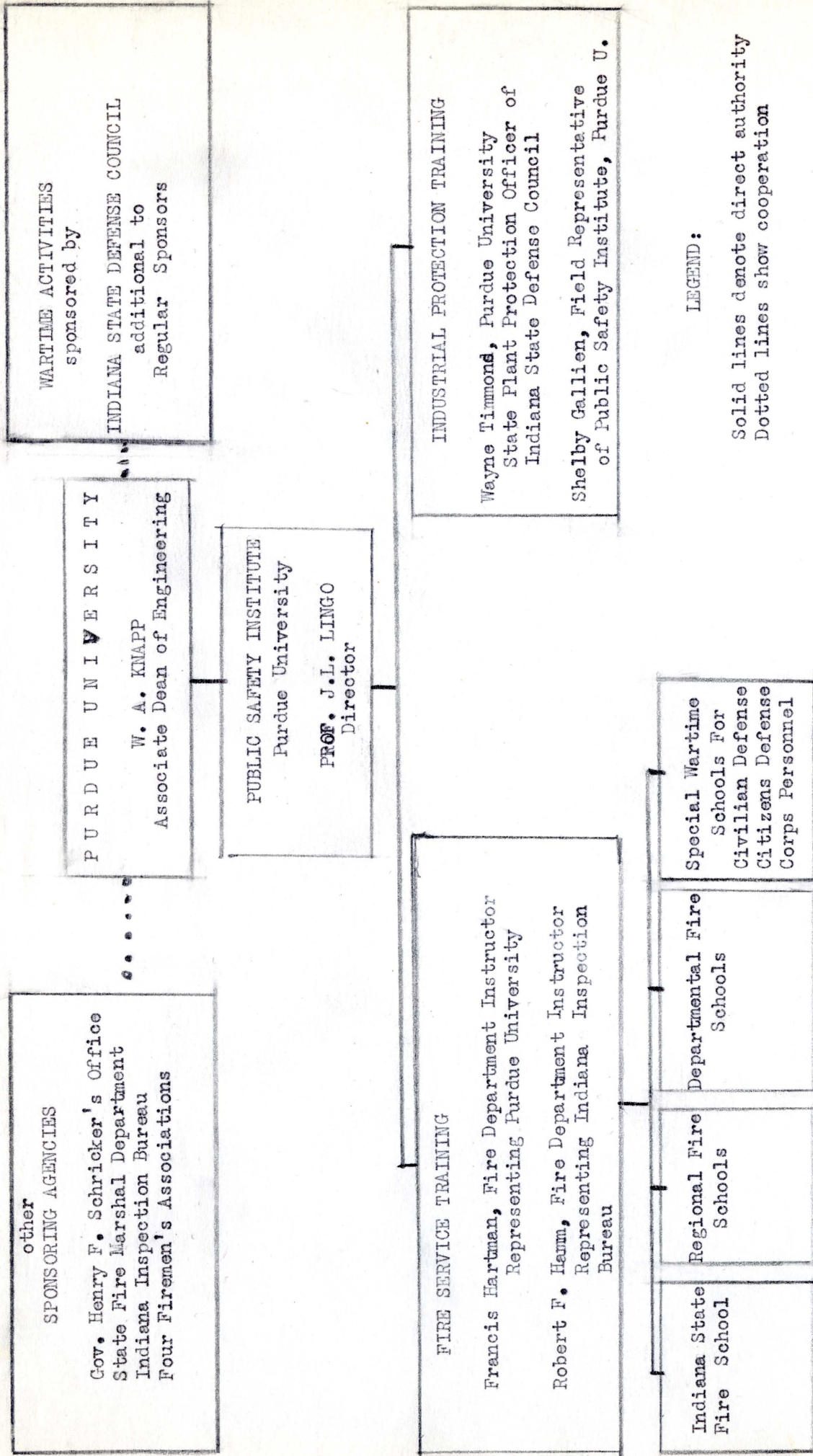
State Fire School,

Regional Fire School,

Departmental Fire Schools.

The Fire Service Training department was established by Dean Knapp in 1939, when

CHART SHOWING HOW PURDUE UNIVERSITY CONTRIBUTES TO FIRE DEFENSE IN INDIANA



LEGEND:

Solid lines denote direct authority
Dotted lines show cooperation

his department, which had been operating the State Fire School, acquired the Regional Fire Schools and combined both under the one division.

Dean Knapp had organized the State Fire School in 1934, by request of Fire Marshal Clem Smith and other sponsors, while the Regional schools had been conducted since 1933 by the Fire Marshal Department.

Departmental schools, also previously supervised by the Fire Marshal Department and associates in fire fighting were transferred to the Fire Service Training Schools, in 1940.

The Purdue schools therefore are sponsored by Purdue University, State Fire Marshal Department, Indiana Inspection Bureau, the four firemen's associations and other agencies of fire defense listed elsewhere in this report.

During the emergency a fourth activity embodying a series of special schools for training Auxiliary Firemen and other members of the Citizens Defense Corps had been conducted by the Fire Service Training Schools, under sponsorship of the Indiana State Defense Council.

State Fire School

The State Fire School, or college, is an annual meeting held at Purdue or Indianapolis, and attended by paid and volunteer municipal firemen and industrial firemen, municipal officials, insurance inspectors and others interested in fire control.

Sessions last two to five days. Speakers include nationally known experts on fire problems, Purdue faculty members, representatives of the State Fire Marshal Department, Indiana Inspection Bureau, firemen's associations and fire chiefs from various departments of the State.

Manufacturers give demonstrations of their latest models at the school and occasionally Purdue engineers come forth with new ideas on fire fighting. For instance, members of the Purdue Experimental Station enlivened one State Fire School session a few years ago by demonstrating the danger of pouring water on live wires.

The engineers rigged up metal fencing, shot enough voltage through it to kill, then proved by instruments that an unbroken stream of water, when directed against the high tension fence wires would act as conductor and carry the electric current back to men holding a brass hose nozzle.

Purdue published full details of this finding for the benefit of fire fighters of Indiana and elsewhere, most of whom had believed that water was a non-conductor, particularly when travelling at high pressure away from the metal nozzle.

In his annual report for 1934 Archie McCabe, then educational director of the Fire Marshal Department, stated that the first school was held October 2, 3 and 4 of that year and that, "instructions were given to 750 fire chiefs, officers and firemen of the various fire departments throughout the State. Many subjects of advanced fire fighting were discussed at this school."

Succeeding reports show that the school has been continued yearly with varying enrollment. In 1941, according to Russell Johann, present educational director of the Fire Marshal Department, the sessions were held at Purdue in June (3, 4, 5 and 6) with an attendance of 810 firemen, representing 114 departments.

The school was held in Indianapolis in 1943 and is scheduled to be held here again this year, for transportation convenience.

A table shows how the school has been attended since its inception:

Year	Cities Represented	Attendance
1934		750
1935	61	528
1936	47	362
1937	62	405
1938	60	424
1939	81	814
1940	71	625
1941	103 114	721 810
1942	108	716
1943	112	729

~~Regional Fire Schools~~

~~Prior to 1934 firemen training in Indiana consisted only of the departmental~~

The 1943 State Fire School, held August 17-19 in Indianapolis was conducted in accordance with the program reproduced below. One evening was given under the direction of the Indiana State Defense Council, and was addressed by General U.S. Grant III, of the federal OCD.

THE PROGRAM

All sessions will be held in the Auditorium of the Manual Training High School, Indianapolis, except as noted.

Forenoon

- 9:00 A.M. - Registration at Manual Training High School, Indianapolis
- 10:00 A.M. - Address of Welcome and Response
Sabotage of Fire Department Equipment
Symposium on Firemen Training

Afternoon

- 1:30 P.M. - Inspection - A Major Duty of the Fireman
- 2:30 P.M. - Separate Sessions
Group I - Inspection Problems
Group II Repair and Maintenance Problems
- 4:00 P.M. - Demonstration at Indianapolis Fire Department Drill Tower

Evening

- 8:00 P.M. - Fire Department Instructors, Drill Masters, and Fire Chiefs

WEDNESDAY - AUGUST 18th.

Forenoon

- 9:00 A.M. - Problems of Organizing and Training of Plant Fire Brigades
Protecting War Industries
- 10:45 A.M. - Separate Sessions
- Group I - Volunteer Firemen's Problems
Group II Paid Fire Department Problems
Group III Industrial Firemen's Problems
Group IV Inspectors' Problems

Afternoon

- 1:30 P.M. - The Fireman and Civilian Defense
- Fire Guards - Organization, Duties and Training
- Auxiliary Firemen
- What is New in Incendiary Bombs
- 4:00 P.M. - Demonstration of Auxiliary Equipment at Indianapolis Fire Department Drill Tower

Evening

8:00 P.M. - Civilian Defense Session under the direction of the Indiana Defense Council.

- Address - General Ulysses S. Grant III, Washington, D.C.

THURSDAY - AUGUST 19th

Forenoon

- 9:00 A.M. - The Romance of Testing for Safety
- Co-operation Between Insurance Inspectors and Fire Departments
- Public Relations of the Fire Departments
- Question and Answer Forum

Afternoon

- 1:30 P.M. - How Fire Departments can Co-operate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation
Group I - Inspectors' Problems
Group II - Rural Fire Fighting
Group III Auxiliary Firemen's Problems

3:30 P.M. - Demonstration of High Pressure and Auxiliary Fire Equipment

Evening

8:00 P.M. - ACTION OVERHEAD - Victory Stadium (Home of Indiana Indians) under the direction of the Indianapolis Civilian Defense Organizations. An outdoor demonstration covering types of bombs, explosives, incendiaries and their control.

A three-day educational program for Paid, Volunteer, Industrial and Auxiliary Firemen.

Partial List of Individuals Appearing
at 1943 State Fire School

Howard Bradshaw Delphi, Ind.
Emmet Cox Fire Dept. Instructor, Indiana Inspection Bureau
George Chain. Chief, Bushnell (Illinois) Fire Department
A. Frank Craig. Battalion Chief, Indianapolis Fire Department
W. H. Collisson Secretary, Industrial and Volunteer Firemen's Association
Oliver Deex Chief of Training, O.C.D. Fifth Service Command
Charles DeVleeschower . Chief, South Bend Fire Department
Carl Evans Div. of Electrical Inspection, Indiana Fire Marshal Department
Lyle Essex Chief, Fire Brigade, Bendix Corporation, South Bend
Harry H. Fulmer Chief, Indianapolis Fire Department

✓ George Gaughn President, International Fire Fighters Association
✓ Ulysses S. Grant III. . General USA, U. S. Office of Civilian Defense
Robert Hamm Education Division, Fire Marshal Department
Francis Hartman Municipal Fire Department Specialist, Purdue University
D. S. Hostetter Chief, Indianapolis Division, F.B.I.
Jack Irwin Plant Protection Officer OCD' Fifth Service Command
Clarence Jackson . . . Director, Indiana Civilian Defense Council
✓ W. A. Johnson Col. C.W.S USA, Washington, D.C.
W. A. Knapp Assoc. Dean of Engng. Purdue Univ., Dir. Indiana Fire Service Schools
Bernard Lynch Chief, Indianapolis Fire Prevention Bureau
Frank McNea Fire Department Section, OCD
Arnold Meister. Educational Director, Indiana Firemen's Association
Fred Miholich Fire Chief, Studebaker Corporation, South Bend
C. E. Mitchell Department of Public Relations, General Motors Corp.
✓ John Plant. Chief Inspector, Chicago Fire Department
✓ Lewis Schraffenberger . Director of Safety, City of Cincinnati
Clem Smith Indiana State Fire Marshal, Indianapolis
Delbert Taflinger. . . Chief Inspector, Indiana Fire Marshal Department
Robert H. Tyndall . . . Mayor of Indianapolis
✓ John R. Weber Major USA Security Branch, Sixth Service Command
✓ Curtis Welborn Secretary, Underwriters Laboratory
✓ Olin Williamson Michigan State Fire Marshal Department

22 names

Regional Fire Schools

Prior to 1934 firemen training in Indiana consisted only of the departmental instruction given in drill schools of individual departments, supplemented by group instruction provided at Regional Fire Schools by representatives of the State Fire Marshal Department and other fire fighting agencies.

A report for the year 1933 by Emmet T. Cox, former Educational Chief of the Fire Marshal Department, says that the Regional Schools were held under auspices of the Fire Marshal Department, in conjunction with the Indiana State Firemen's Association, Indiana State Fire Chief's Association, Northeastern Indiana Volunteer and Industrial Firemen's Association and the Indiana Inspection Bureau.

"These Regional Schools," says the report, "were solely for the benefit of the firemen, both paid and volunteer, and consisted of a four-day course in the fundamentals of fire fighting. Ten regional centers were conveniently located so that every fireman in the State could take advantage of the training offered. More than 1500 firemen from 150 cities and towns attended these ten regional schools."

Archie McCabe's report for 1935 shows that the schools in that year numbered eighteen, and instructed 2097 firemen.

Instructions to firemen, says the report, consisted of hose and ladder work, first aid, salvage, automatic sprinklers, conductivity of electricity through water streams, and ventilation.

Regional schools were continued by the Fire Marshal Department and associated agencies until incorporated in the Purdue system.

Upon organizing the Training Schools (in 1939) Dean Knapp was named director, and Chief Emmett T. Cox of the Fire Marshal Department, assistant director.

Next year Chief Cox was employed by the Indiana Inspection Bureau to devote full time to the Purdue program and he continued giving this service until resigning in 1943 to accept a position with the Western Actuarial Bureau. He was succeeded by Robert F. Hamm as instructor for the Inspection Bureau assigned to the Fire Service Training Schools.

Meantime, in September 1942 Purdue University, through cooperation of the State Department of Vocational Education, obtained the services of Chief Francis

Hartman of Lawrence, Indiana as a full time fire department instructor.

In addition to the State Fire Schools conducted each year since 1934 and the regional fire schools, the fire training program has been actively conducted with municipal and industrial fire departments in all sections of the state. Much of this activity has been closely associated with civilian defense and the training of auxiliary firemen. A number of schools for the training of Civilian Defense Corps instructors have been held at Purdue and at other centers. At the request of the Indiana Civilian Defense Council the Fire Service Training Schools undertook the training of selected firemen from various departments of Indiana to serve as instructors for auxiliary firemen. This was done by dividing the state into 19 districts and providing a three-day school in each district. There were 351 firemen from 255 towns and cities who received this training.

Training courses for firemen or fire department instructors have been conducted in practically every war industry and government facility in the state (as described at end of this subject). Another cooperative program was arranged in 1943 when the Fire Service Training Schools organized and conducted a 48-hour course of instruction for 139 inspectors of the Indiana Fire Prevention Association.

Departmental Fire Schools

Since 1939 and continuing at present, one of the important phases of the fire training program has been the departmental training courses. Through this program a definite course made up of ten separate units is taught to firemen in more than 350 Indiana municipal fire departments. In some instances this training is given directly on an in service basis by the instructors of the Fire Service Training Schools. More often, however, these instructors have served to train one or more men from the respective fire departments and then these firemen train the fellow members of their own departments.

The units included in this course are:

- I. Forcible Entry and Minor Extinguishment
- II. Ladder Practice
- III. Hose Practice
- IV. Salvage and Overhaul
- V. Fire Stream Practices
- VI. Fire Fighting Apparatus
- VII. Ventilation
- VIII. Rescue Practices
- IX. First Aid
- X. Inspection Practices

Each unit has been developed as a textbook and these books are made available to the instructors and students. Time needed to complete the various units ranges from 12 to 24 hours of class instruction for each. In addition the departmental instructors are required to attend a thirty-hour course in teacher training and instructional methods. Since the war, these instructor training courses have been held at Purdue, Evansville College, Notre Dame, Indiana and the State Teachers College at Terre Haute and Muncie in order to lessen the travel distance for each instructor. When the instructor has qualified he returns to his department and teaches others in the ten unit course. Any firemen completing the course and passing the examination is awarded a certificate by Purdue University.

The Fire Service Training Schools cooperate closely with city and town officials and fire departments in a number of special activities. Included in these are assistance in the selection of new recruits and the administration of inservice examinations for promotions within the ranks of departmental personnel.

Since 1941 the Fire Service Training School Instructors have worked closely with the Public Safety Institute of Purdue on the fire training phases of the Institute's industrial protection program. It was in 1943 that the fire service training program, including the three Fire Schools was established as a unit of the Public Safety Institute.

The fire service training program has been eminently successful since its beginning in 1934. It has played a vital role in the home front war effort and in raising the standard of fire fighting to those of a professional level where it belongs.

Purdue 10

11. INDUSTRIAL PLANT PROTECTION

Public Safety Institute
Purdue University

The Public Safety Institute of Purdue University, serving as the official industrial protection agency for the Indiana State Defense Council, has developed and conducted an extensive service, research and training program for Indiana industries.

This activity was established in April, 1941, under the direction of Professor J. L. Lingo, Director of the Public Safety Institute. Through this program, training or other services have been rendered to practically every industry in the state engaged in war work. Two staff members work directly with representatives of industry in all sections of the state and ~~Mr.~~ Wayne Timmons of the Institute staff serves as the State Plant Protection Officer for the Indiana ^{State} Defense Council.

At the time the program was established, meetings were held with representatives of industry to determine their protection needs and to outline the services. Based on this information, an intensive research program was launched to secure all possible data and information on various subjects of protection. Contacts were established with more than 350 sources in the United States, Great Britain, Canada and Australia. From this information, staff members of the Institute, assisted by other specialists have compiled and distributed manuals, training aids and materials on the administrative, supply, tactical and training phases of police, fire and safety protection. Subjects on which materials have been prepared and distributed in pamphlet form include: Patrol Problems, Plant Geography, Organization of the Protection Unit, Industrial Traffic Control, Fire Prevention and Protection, Safety Inspections, Public Relations, Police Tactics, Self Defense, Identification Problems, Psychology and Leadership, First Aid for Plant Police, Sabotage, Bombs and Explosives,

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Panic Control, Indiana Law, Small Arms Firing, Reports and Report Writing, Practical Teaching Methods, Employment Procedures, Protection Unit Rules and Regulations, Emergencies and various sample forms, reports, etc. In addition, a directive questionnaire containing over 450 questions for self-analysis of any protection organization was prepared and distributed.

These materials make up the only complete and organized body of knowledge on plant protection available anywhere and are being used by industries in all parts of the nation. A complete set of all materials compiled by the Institute are available to any Indiana industry upon request and at no cost. Additional copies may be secured at a nominal cost.

The Institute serves as a clearing house for information on all phases of industrial protection and as new data is secured or developed, it is made available to more than 600 industries on the mailing list.

During 1942 and 1943, a series of industrial protection conferences were held each month in various regional centers throughout the state. These centers were established at East Chicago, South Bend, Ft. Wayne, Kokomo, Indianapolis, Bloomington, Connersville, Terre Haute and Evansville. An average monthly total of 450 protection representatives attended the conferences in their own or nearby regional centers.

Realizing that the problems of effective protection differ in every plant, staff members of the Institute work directly with protection administrators and other officials in their own plants. During the past year, Institute staff members have rendered inservice consultation and assistance through personal visits with plant protection officials in 126 plants. These plants were located in all parts of the state and some were visited as many as five times. In addition, various protection questions were answered and assistance rendered through correspondence.

A monthly protection bulletin is prepared and sent to over 600 industries

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on the mailing list. This bulletin incorporates the latest and most pertinent information and developments in the industrial protection field and also serves as a general clearing house for new ideas and techniques in the protection field.

Industrial protection training schools are conducted at Purdue and on an inservice basis with individual industries by the Institute staff and cooperating agencies. More than 600 representatives of industrial protection units have attended the Purdue courses, most of whom have served as training instructors upon their return to their respective plants. Various inservice conferences and short courses have been conducted with industries in all sections of the state and the Institute staff ^{has} ~~have~~ worked closely with the Continuous Security Section of the U. S. Army in its training program for auxiliary military police. Institute staff members also assisted in the training program for 135 plant inspectors, drawn from the ranks of various fire insurance companies, and functioning under the State Fire Marshal's Department.

Serving as the State Protection Officer for the Indiana Defense Council, Mr. Wayne Timmons has contacted county and local defense officials in the target areas of the state regarding the appointment of plant protection officers. In 1943 a conference was held at Purdue University for the purpose of informing these local officers of their duties and programs. At another conference, representatives of the U. S. Army and Navy, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National, State, and Local agencies interested in protection problems were called together at Purdue in an effort to develop a greater degree of coordination in plant protection matters.

Members of the Institute staff have served as consultants on plant protection matters with the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense, the Safety and Security Branch, U. S. Army Ordnance Department and as Staff instructors with the War Department Civilian Protection School at Purdue University.

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The entire program is conducted with the full cooperation and assistance of the Indiana State Police, the Indiana Fire Marshal's Department and the Indiana Fire Service Training Schools. Members of these organizations cooperate with the Institute in the preparation of training materials and in the conduct of the various services and training programs.

The response from Indiana industries to this program indicates that it has proven well worth while and has served a practical need. All of the services and training are conducted without cost to any industry. Purdue University and the cooperating agencies have developed this activity as a means of serving industry in the conservation and protection of lives and property and as a means to total victory.

INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION CONFERENCE

April 20, 1944

Memorial Union Building - Purdue University

CHAIRMAN - PROFESSOR J. L. LINGO, Director, Public Safety Institute

10:00 A.M. - WHAT ARE THE HAZARDS CONFRONTING INDUSTRY?

RICHARD C. STEINMETZ - Chief Investigator, Mill Mutual
Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago, Illinois

Overall discussion of present and future industrial hazards affecting the security of physical plant and employees.

11:00 A.M. - NEW INTERNAL SECURITY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

LIEUT. COLONEL J. D. GRANNIS JR., - Chief, Production Security
Branch, Fifth Service Command, Columbus, Ohio

Explanation of new regulations regarding security measures in industry and the responsibility for continued protection.

* * * * *

1:00 P.M. - WHY INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION IS IMPORTANT

POLICE SERVICES - ROBERT RITTER, Director, Plant Protection,
Continental Foundry and Machine Co., East Chicago, Indiana
FIRE SERVICES - ARNOLD MEISTER, Supervisor of Plant Protection,
Chevrolet - Anderson, Indiana
SAFETY AND HEALTH SERVICES - HENRY DAY, Director of Safety,
Republic Aviation Corp., Evansville, Indiana

A discussion of services rendered by the various units of plant protection and practical suggestions for effective coordination of these services.

2:00 P.M. - METHODS OF SELLING MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES ON PLANT PROTECTION

FRANK M. CRAWFORD, Safety Director, Rex Manufacturing Co.,
Connersville, Indiana

Methods of improving management and employee relationships and attitudes toward protection services.

2:45 P.M. - PRESENT AND FUTURE TRENDS IN PLANT PROTECTION

(PANEL DISCUSSION - AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION)

PRESIDING - W. I. SPITLER - Chief Special Agent, C. I. and L. Railway, Lafayette,
Indiana; President, Indiana Property Protection Directors Association.

PARTICIPATING - FRED DURYEE - Supervisor, Plant Protection, General Electric Co.,
Fort Wayne, Indiana

GLEN RICHARDS - Chief of Plant Protection, McGill Mfg., Co.,
Valparaiso, Indiana

HAROLD E. LOVE - Director of Training, Lukas - Harold Corp.,
Indianapolis, Indiana

JOHN METRIGTT - Chief of Plant Protection, U. S. Machine Corp.,
Lebanon, Indiana

(Plus all scheduled speakers)

4:30 P.M. - INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION SERVICES OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY INSTITUTE

U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVILIAN PROTECTION SCHOOLS

A still further contribution to Civilian Defense by Purdue University, additional to maintaining the Indiana Fire Service Training Schools and the Industrial Plant Protection service, was its provision for a series of Civilian Protection schools conducted by the U. S. War Department for protection officers of fifteen States, including Indiana.

These schools, of ten days duration each, were held ~~from~~ June 14, 1942 ~~until~~ ^{to} July 1, 1943 and were given to thirty-five classes. Instruction was given under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Willard A. Johnston, assisted by six other army officers and representatives of the Indiana State Defense Council.

In cooperation with the federal Office of Civilian Defense the schools taught all phases of civilian protection, including fire defense, plant protection, protection against enemy gasses, and special subjects relative to state and local civilian defense work.

Those attending the courses included fire chiefs and firemen from various communities, police officers, railroad and plant protection officers. Of 2000 graduates, 200 were Indiana men, including Robert H. Shields of the Civil Protection Staff, State Defense Council; Joseph Rudd, State Civilian Defense Property Officer, Ira McIlwain of the State Fire Marshal Department and thirty-five State Police

officers. *The Public Safety Institute cooperated with these schools in providing instructors on various subjects.*

CHAPTER SEVEN

INDIANA FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS

Professional and volunteer fire fighters of Indiana constitute the back bone of the State's Fire Defense program. This has been as true in the past as today, and the firemen or their associations have been praised for good work in practically all annual reports of the State Fire Marshals, starting with their first report in 1913.

Typical of the expressions of appreciation is one which appears in the Fire Marshal's report for 1943. In this statement Delbert Taflinger, Chief Inspector, says:

"Too much credit cannot be given to the fire chiefs of the State and the men of their departments for the splendid cooperation they have given the Division during the year."

Taflinger explains that the firemen greatly aided the division in providing a program to meet the "overwhelming problem of protecting the State's war-swollen industrial installations against the menace of fire."

Indiana's fire chiefs are by law Deputy State Fire Marshals. Also in most communities they are members of the local Civilian Defense Councils, by suggestion of the Indiana State Defense Council.

Members of most departments have served as teachers of Auxiliary Firemen and other Civil Protection Corps Volunteers and have prepared themselves for this work by attending Instructors Training Schools given by Purdue University, as explained elsewhere in this survey.

The Hoosier firemen are associated for professional and fraternal cooperation in four organizations, all of which have given enthusiastic support to Civilian Defense activities and other State Fire Defense programs. These four organizations by chronological order of their founding are:

Indiana Industrial and Volunteer Firemen's Association

Indiana Firemen's Association

International Firefighters' Association
Indiana Fire Chiefs' Association

These associations were given credit by the Fire Marshal in 1933 for helping to establish many new fire departments in the State. The Marshal reported further that, "Through these agencies the public has received much material benefit in the way of moderate insurance rates. Through their extensive education programs the modes and methods of modern fire fighting have been extended into every small village and town that has a fire company."

INDIANA INDUSTRIAL AND VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

In 1904 a group of firemen met at Montepelier and organized the Northern Indiana Industrial and Volunteer Firemen's Association, with a membership drawn largely from the small communities of northeastern Indiana.

At first the organization had representatives of only six departments, but grew in time to include so many others that by 1937 it justifiably dropped the "Northern" from its title and assumed to cover all parts of Indiana.

Today it numbers 600 to 800 members, representing 40 departments, six of which are classified as industrial. The Association's 39th Annual Convention will be held in Decatur, June 23 and 24.

Officers are: Paul Felber, Decatur, President; William Stuckey, Monroe, Vice President; W. Henry Collisson, Sr., Winona Lake, Secretary-Treasurer and Chaplain. Directors: Charles L. Mettler, Bluffton; H. R. Yoos, Markle; Earl E. Eakright, Butler; L. W. Mason, Portland; and Harold Qu^ackenbush, Ossian.

INDIANA FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The Indiana Firemen's Association, with membership of 3300 paid and volunteer firemen or former firemen dates to a beginning in 1916. Its membership comes from 170 departments and includes Governor Henry F. Schricker and Fire Marshal Clem Smith. It names as its oldest active member Fire Chief Harry H. Fulmer of Indianapolis.

Governor Schricker, former chief of the Knox volunteer fire department, helped start the organization and helped give it its purpose, which is to promote good fellowship and to disseminate information for the benefit of men of the Indiana Fire Service, that they may better perform their duties.

Fire Marshal Clem Smith was secretary of this organization from 1925 to 1933. ✓
and has frequently called upon it for support of measures designed to promote fire prevention or expedite fire control.

With the expansion of defense and later of war manufacturing in Indiana, the association's annual conventions have been given over to conferences on best methods of helping in Civilian Defense. The association was a leading factor in promoting the Indiana Fire Service Training program at Purdue, and many of its members took training at the State Fire Schools preparatory to instructing Auxiliary Firemen. ✓

Association members look forward to attending their next annual convention, at Gary, August 6-8. Officers are: Frank King, Marion, President; Burley Marshall, Terre Haute, Secretary. Directors: Glenn Golding, Kokomo, Chairman. 1943

INTERNATIONAL FIREFIGHTERS' ASSOCIATION

The International Firefighters' Association is a union of the American Federation of Labor, with 3000 members, all of whom are paid firemen employed in departments of 22 Indiana cities.

This association is set up on the conventional AFL pattern, of local union organization, but also has followed the trend of other firemen associations in lending support to every effort to increase fire defense activities in Indiana.

Early in the emergency, when Indiana first started defense manufacturing on large scale, but before official Civilian Defense came into being, this association organized a civilian defense program. It was prepared therefore to cooperate immediately in the State Civilian Defense program, starting in May, 1941.

Its next convention will be held in the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, June 7-8. Officers are: George Gaughan, Indianapolis, State President; Leon Wheeler, LaPorte, Secretary-Treasurer; John Rohlfer, First Vice President; Roland Sturgeon, Hammond, Second Vice President; Andrew Andzresky, South Bend, Third Vice President. ✓ 1943

INDIANA FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION

The Indiana Fire Chiefs' Association, newest of the organizations, was created

in 1926 by a group of fire department chiefs attending an annual convention of the Indiana Firemen's Association.

Among the charter members was Jesse D. Hutsell of Indianapolis, whom the chiefs elected for their first president, and who is now chief of the fire department at Freeman Airfield.

At the time of organization the association announced for its purpose the study of problems directly related with the duties of fire chief. From the beginning, the association's annual conventions and meetings have contributed much to improvement of fire prevention and control methods.

With the coming of the war emergency, the Fire Chiefs have turned their attention to civilian defense activities, and their annual conventions have reflected this interest. During one convention, at South Bend in September, 1941 the chiefs devoted their time attending ~~the~~ lectures on and demonstrations of incendiary bombs.

A year later at Evansville the chiefs combined their convention with a Vanderburgh County Civilian Defense conference, at which further attention was given to bombs. The chiefs learned also about gas masks and other subjects of defense and heard speeches by Governor Henry F. Schricker and State Civilian Defense Director, Clarence A. Jackson.

The Fire Chiefs' Association gives awards every year to fire departments in Indiana cities making the best record in fire prevention. In 1942 trophies were given to Gary, first, and Ft. Wayne, second, with Indianapolis and Anderson tying for third place.

Last March 15 (1944) the association extended its survey and in addition to awarding municipal departments -- of Gary, Indianapolis and South Bend, in the order named--gave trophies to two industrial departments, of ^{Servel} ~~Servel~~, Inc., Evansville, and the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co. of Gary; also to volunteer departments of Nappanee, Kingsbury Ordnance Plant, LaPorte and Camp Atterbury.

Chief Carter Bowser of Fort Wayne, President of the Association, explained:

"We increased the number of awards given this year to include industrial organizations, ordnance works and military establishments because we realized the

opportunity for increased fire hazards which they afforded."

In 1941 the association gave gold badges to Governor Schricker and Clem Smith designating them as life members.

Officers of the Indiana Fire Chiefs' Association, additional to President Carter Bowser, are: Forest LaFraw, Goshen, First Vice President; Harry H. Fulmer, Indianapolis, Second Vice President; Archie McCabe, Muncie, Secretary; George W. Hanen, New Albany, Treasurer. Trustees: Charles DeVleeshower, South Bend, Chairman; John MacCracken, Gary; Albert Rowe, Terre Haute; Charles Sensimeier, Evansville; and Bradley Stinson, Anderson.

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FIREMEN IN ARMED SERVICE

From the ranks of the fire departments in Indiana 424 men have entered the armed services. But in spite of this vast drain on the manpower of the fire service the departments have carried on in a satisfactory manner. Some of the men have, of course, been replaced with new recruits. Other departments have carried on by allowing men to double up and work on their off days in the place of a comrade who is now in the armed forces. Among the volunteer fire departments men have been drawn from the ranks of the Auxiliary Firemen to replace those who have entered the armed service of their nation.

Indiana had organized 394 fire departments in 1940. Of this number 44 were regular paid fire departments, 120 partially paid, and 230 were volunteer. In these departments there were 6995 trained men, 2458 paid and 4537 volunteer. Since the advent of war some of these departments have increased their personnel bringing them up to full strength. Other departments, especially among the volunteers, have continued the men in the armed service on the regular roll of members of ^{the} merely added others from the ranks of the Auxiliary Firemen to serve during the war.

Much assistance has been given some of these departments in working out their manpower problems. Due to the fact that many of the volunteers who enrolled in civilian defense as Auxiliary Firemen have been trained beyond the minimum hours as set forth by the State Council, there was a good source from which to draw men for the Volunteer Fire Departments in the State. A number of towns where the fire department has always been on a volunteer basis have adopted a policy that from now on men will be accepted in the fire department only after serving as Auxiliary Firemen. Thus, these towns are using the

Auxiliary Fire training schools as drill schools for fire department recruiting. Every fire chief knows that the man without any training cannot be as valuable as the man with even thirty-two hours training as an Auxiliary Fireman. Here again, we see the work of Civilian Defense in the fire service destined to reach far into the peacetime years which shall follow this war.

CHAPTER EIGHT

INDIANA STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

(In Office of Governor Henry F. Schricker)

AS AGENCY OF FIRE DEFENSE

The Indiana State Defense Council has been the directing fountain²head of all the civilian defense activities of a half million volunteers in Indiana during the present emergency. It is a unit of state government created by Legislative Act of 1941. It is included in the executive branch of the government and, although constituted of certain specified elements and charged with certain duties, is so closely associated under the supervision of Governor Henry F. Schricker that it might almost be called, "the Governor's Defense Council."

The Council comprises an Advisory Defense Council, Administrative Defense Council, a State Civilian Defense Director and staff of assistants.

The Advisory Council, by a provision of the Indiana State Defense Act, is made up of ten members representing certain specified elements and appointed by the Governor, in his discretion. The Administrative Council, as created by ~~the~~ law, has fourteen members, six of them elected state officials, seven who are state officials appointed by the governor or by boards appointed by the governor, and one member, the chairman, elected by the advisory council with approval of the governor. The chairman is also the State Civilian Defense Director.

Clarence A. Jackson

el
Addition² to making the selections as indicated, Governor Schricker appointed the 92 County Civilian Defense Directors, to carry out the State Defense Council's multifarious programs. Also he appointed the head of the original state-wide rationing system, head of the General Salvage Program, ^{head of the original Civil Air Patrol} coordinators of Forest Fire Fighting, of mining activities, utility and engineering, water and sewage, Negro activities, and state OCD property officer.

That Governor Schricker has made wise, non-partisan appointments and otherwise supervised the State Defense Council to the complete satisfaction of both parties is to be inferred from the fact that the 1943 General Assembly appropriated money for the Council's continued existence. For further proof, the Special Session of

the Legislature met in April, 1944 without making any change or suggestion respecting the council's operation.

In creating the Advisory Defense Council the State Defense Act specified that it "shall consist of not to exceed ten members who shall be appointed by the Governor. Said members are to be so appointed as to be representative of business, labor, agriculture, municipalities, women, war veterans, consumers and of such other groups as the Governor may determine essential to the defense program for the State of Indiana."

Acting upon this mandate Governor Schricker appointed the following members:

Charles B. Enlow, National City Bank, Evansville, representing business.

Powers Hapgood, Regional Director CIO, Indianapolis, representing labor.

Alex E. Gordon, Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Indianapolis, representing labor.

Hassil E. Schenck, Indiana Farm Bureau, Inc., Indianapolis, representing agriculture.

W. Vincent Youkey, Indianapolis Municipal League, Crown Point, representing municipalities.

Mrs. George W. Jaqua, Indiana Federation of Clubs, Winchester, representing the women.

John A. Watkins, American Legion, Bloomfield; succeeded upon joining^{the} U.S. Army by F. Dean Bechtol, Garrett, representing war veterans.

Dr. Theodore Cable, Indianapolis, representing Negroes.

Thurman A. Biddinger, State Senator, Marion; succeeded upon joining the U.S. Navy by Edward H. Beardsley, State Senator, Elkhart, representing consumers.

Walter H. Maehling, State Representative, Terre Haute, representing consumers.

This Council appointed Clarence A. Jackson, Executive Vice President of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, to serve as State Civilian Defense Director, and also as Chairman of the Administrative Defense Council.

Other members of the Administrative Council, as provided in the Legislative Act are:

Elective Officials

Charles M. Dawson - Lieutenant-Governor

Rue Alexander - Secretary of State

James M. Givens	- Treasurer
James A. Emmert	- Attorney General
Dr. C. T. Malan	- Superintendent of Public Instruction
Richard T. James	- Auditor

Appointed Officials

Don F. Stiver	- Superintendent of Public Safety
Thomas R. Hutson	- Indiana State Labor Commissioner
Dr. Thurman B. Rice	- Acting Secretary State Board of Health
Samuel C. Hadden	- Chairman State Highway Commission
Clem Smith	- State Fire Marshal
T. A. Gottschalk	- Administrator Public Welfare Dept.
Col. E. L. Gardner	- State Empl. Security Division (ex-officio)

INDIANA STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

COORDINATED DEFENSE ACTIVITIES OF

THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL DEPARTMENT

STATE FIRE MARSHAL, CLEM SMITH

MEMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE DEFENSE COUNCIL

INDIANA
FIRE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR
RUSSELL JOHANN
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
ROBERT F. HAMM
FIRE AND GAS DEFENSE
PROTECTIVE TRAINING

ARSON DIVISION
WILLIAM HINDEL
INVESTIGATION OF
INCENDIARY
FIRES AND
ARSON

INSPECTIONAL DIVISION
**DELBERT
TAFLINGER**
ACTING
CHIEF INSPECTOR
PROTECTION OF
DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

FIRE COORDINATOR
AND
STATE O. C. D.
PROPERTY OFFICER
JOSEPH RUDD

INDIANA
INSPECTION
BUREAU
E. T. COX

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
INDIANA FIRE
SERVICE
TRAINING SCHOOL
PROF. W. A. KNAPP
DIRECTOR

COOPERATING IN THE EDUCATIONAL
PROGRAMS FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE
TRAINING OF THE FOLLOWING GROUPS

AIR RAID WARDENS
FIRE WATCHERS
DRIVERS' CORPS
MESSENGERS
RESCUE SQUADS
DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE CREWS
ROAD REPAIR CREWS
DECONTAMINATION SQUADS
EMERGENCY UTILITY SQUADS

SOLID LINES ARE LINES OF COORDINATED ACTIVITY
DOTTED LINES DENOTE EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION

COUNTY DIRECTOR
CIVILIAN DEFENSE

CITY DIRECTOR
CIVILIAN DEFENSE

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

FIRE DEPARTMENT

CONTROL CENTER

FIREMEN

AUXILIARY FIREMEN

AUXILIARY FIREMEN

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How the State Defense Council has contributed to the Fire Defense program of Indiana, by cooperating with the State Fire Marshal, by helping in the organization and training of Auxiliary Firemen, by helping promote home safety campaigns, etc. has been reported in preceding chapters. Herewith is a brief chronological resume of that work:

1941

- April 23 - Administrative Council granted \$5100 to State Fire Marshal Department to hire additional inspectors for defense manufacturing areas.
- Oct. 14 - Governor Schricker appointed State Fire Marshal Clem Smith as one of four ex-officio members of Administrative Defense Council. The Fire Marshal, not included in the Council by the original law, was made an active member by the 1943 Legislature.
- Dec. 1 - Office of Civilian Protection Coordinator established in State Defense Council. Fred W. Morley of Indiana State Police detailed by Superintendent Don F. Stiver to serve as Coordinator. He was charged with making provision for training volunteer groups of Auxiliary Firemen, Auxiliary Police, Air Wardens and others who would be called upon for service in event of blackouts or other war emergency work in Indiana.
- Dec. 22 - Conference at State Fair Grounds called by State Defense Council and attended by 800 mayors, presidents of town boards and fire chiefs of Indiana. Speakers included Clarence A. Jackson, Clem Smith, Mayor Reginald H. Sullivan, Prof. W. A. Knapp, director of the Purdue University Fire Service Training program, and Chief Harry H. Fulmer of the Indianapolis Fire Department. The conference planned to conduct nine regional fire training schools in various parts of the State starting January 12.

1942

- Jan. 12 - Nine regional schools for Auxiliary Firemen, held under the auspices of the State Defense Council in Indianapolis, Greencastle, Gary, Fort Wayne, Jasper, Greensburg, Lafayette, Plymouth and Muncie. These lasted three

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days each and trained a total of 585 instructors, representing every fire department in Indiana. The instructors thus trained have formed classes in their respective communities and now are training a total of 10,000 volunteers to become competent auxiliary firemen.

- Feb. 10 - "General Course on Civilian Defense," published by the State Defense Council in cooperation with Indiana University's Department of Government. A textbook of five chapters for instructors of all Civilian Defense courses, including Auxiliary Firemen and Police, and Air Raid Wardens.
- Feb. 19 - Allocation by Federal Government of fire-fighting equipment, gas masks, etc. to twenty-one cities and towns of Indiana, known as No. 1 Target Area towns, was discussed at meeting in Board of Trade Bldg. Meeting was attended by mayors, fire chiefs and other officials of these towns, by a representative of U.S. Army, representatives of the State Fire Marshal Department, Civilian Defense Director, Clarence A. Jackson, and other representatives of the State Defense Council. It was presided over by Joseph Deutschle, Assistant Regional Director of OCD, who explained that each municipality receiving the property would be required to appoint a responsible bonded property officer.
- April 1 - 30 - "Clean-Up for Victory" month was proclaimed by Governor Henry F. Schricker for April, 1942 and a home inspection program to remove fire hazards was sponsored by the Women's Division of the State Defense Council, in cooperation with the Fire Marshal and the Indiana Fire Prevention Association. Speakers addressed 12,000 citizens in fifty Indiana communities on recognition of fire hazards. In many counties women of the Civilian Defense Councils distributed bulletins listing the hazards. The campaign gave impetus to the General Salvage Program starting at that time.
- May 20 - State Defense Council published printed Instructor's Guide for Air Raid Warden Training. Book of thirty-three pages prepared by Robert F. Hamm, of the State Fire Marshal Department.

- June 14 - - First Civilian Protection School of series held at Purdue University
24 until July 1, 1943. Ten-day schools, starting every two weeks were conducted by War Department, in co-operation with the Office of Civilian Defense, and gave instruction in all phases of civilian protection to assigned police officers, firemen, railroad and plant protection officials and others from 15 States. Instructors were six Army officers, under direction of Lieut. Col. Willard A. Johnston. Among those who attended were Robert H. Shields, of the Civil Protection Staff, State Defense Council; Joseph Rudd, State Civilian Defense Property Officer, Ira McIlwain of the State Fire Marshal Department and 35 State Police officers.
- June 25 - Joseph Rudd of State Fire Marshal Department appointed State Property Officer by Governor Schricker, to supervise receipt by certain Indiana cities of federal property.
- July 7 - State Defense Council advised county and other Civilian Defense Directors that supply of 16,000 service unit identification arm bands purchased by the State Defense Council for Air Raid Wardens, Auxiliary Police and Auxiliary Firemen was exhausted and that further supplies of the bands could be purchased direct from the manufacturer through the State Council, at 5 cents per band, by directors, upon certifying names and addresses of those who had completed required training. Arrangements were made to supply bands also for members of Road Repair Crews and for Messengers.
- July 26 - Ten-day Civilian Protection Schools conducted at Purdue University by
Aug- 9 War Department, in cooperation with the Office of Civilian Defense, for
Aug 23 civilian defense leaders. Instructors were six Army officers, under direction of Lieut. Col. Willard A. Johnson, Purdue professors and representatives of the protective departments of the state government. Schools started July 26, Aug. 9 and Aug. 23.
- Aug. 7 - Creation of Fire Watchers' Service was recommended to all county and local directors in a News Letter from State Defense Council, which

explained that an adequate internal organization should be set up for every large public and office building, hotel, apartment house, etc. in the State, "to enable civilian defense officials to deal with an incendiary bomb attack."

Oct. 4 - 10 - Fire Prevention Week. Indiana State Defense Council addressed a Defense News Letter to all county, city and local directors, all mayors and fire chiefs urging them "to take part in this fight to stop fire loss in Indiana," and explained, "The first six months of War cost the nation 4801 lives. During this same period the nation lost by fire at least 5000 lives." The Council suggested that county directors: (1) call a meeting of all fire chiefs, mayors and town board presidents in the county to set up a county-wide program; (2) arrange for fire drills in the schools and fire department demonstrations in every community; (3) sponsor county-wide meetings or community meetings of all the Civilian Defense Corps; (4) ask clergymen to mention Fire Prevention Week in their bulletins or sermons; (5) arrange for speakers to visit schools, clubs and other groups; (6) seek support of newspaper editors.

Oct. 13 Bomb Reconnaissance Agents' schools were conducted in Indianapolis
Apr. May
(1943) Oct. 13 and 14 and at Gary Oct. 15 and 16 by Ordnance Department, United States Army for 228 representatives of 11 counties. Later, schools were held at Seymour Apr. 13 and 14 and at Evansville May 16 and 17, 1943. The schools trained civil engineers and geologists, assigned by State Defense Council, to serve as staff officers in control centers. Their duty is to examine bomb craters, locate unexploded bombs and "act as the eyes of the ordnance department."

1943

Apr. 1 - 30 - Indiana Home Safety Mobilization Month, "the most all-inclusive civilian

defense program yet undertaken in Indiana," according to Defense Council's Information Bureau, was designated in a proclamation by Governor Schricker. The campaign, enlivened with radio speeches and newspaper publicity, was sponsored by the Women's Division of the State Defense Council in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service, Indiana Farm Bureau, Inc. and National Safety Council. Distribution of literature was made by Block Leaders and Rural Neighborhood Leader groups.

- June 10 - Announcement of civilian protection unit, the FIRE GUARDS to be organized in county city and local civilian defense councils as part of Air Raid Warden Service, replacing the Fire Watchers Unit according to announcement by State Defense Council. Duty of the guards is to combat fires started by incendiary bombs, and also by accidents. Basic operating unit to be the Fire Guard Squad, consisting of a leader and two to four assistants. Each Squad was to be responsible for safeguarding a city block or comparable area. All Fire Guard Squads in an air raid warden's sector are to comprise a Fire Guard Sector Brigade.
- Aug. 18 - Maj. General U.S. Grant, III, Director of the Civilian Protection Division of the Federal OCD, addressed a meeting of the Indiana State Fire School at Emerich Manual Training High School, Indianapolis, on importance of adequate fire protection training and organization as a defense measure. The meeting, presided over by Clarence A. Jackson, Director of the State Defense Council and Clem Smith, State Fire Marshal, was a feature of a three-day school which was attended by fire department and civil protection officials from over the state.
- Oct. 4 - Ten emergency protection schools for industry opened with sessions at
-Dec. 8 Gary, Oct. 4 to 6, for Lake, Porter, LaPorte, Newton and Jasper Counties. The schools were sponsored by the State Defense Council, Public Safety Institute of Purdue University, State Fire Marshal Department, State Board of Health, State Police and County Civilian Defense Councils and were conducted for the instruction of industrial plant managers, de-

fense coordinators, medical officers, maintenance officials and instructors of plant training departments.

- Oct. 21 - Definite organization of Fire Guard unit in all Citizen Defense Corps of State urged by State Defense Council, following announcement outlining duties of the new unit of June 10 last. Fire Guards are to replace the Fire Watchers Unit, as explained earlier. On this date, State Defense Council mailed to all county, city and local Civilian Defense Directors several federal OCD publications on the subject, including, "The Fire Guard Instructor' Manual."

DISTRICT CIVILIAN DEFENSE MEETINGS

To acquaint the local civilian defense staffs with those of the State Defense Council who are responsible for various phases of civilian defense, and to answer any questions which local officials might have, a series of regional meetings were held in April and May, 1943. While many, if not all, of the heads of the various divisions of the State Council had appeared in many cities and towns on speaking engagements, counseling conferences and other helpful services, it was the first time in more than a year that civilian defense clinics, covering all phases of the over-all defense program, had been undertaken.

Nine cities were designated for these conferences. The locations were carefully selected in order that all county and city civilian defense staffs could reach one of the meetings with a minimum of travel. Meetings were held in Fort Wayne, South Bend, Lafayette, Marion, Richmond, Indianapolis, Evansville, Seymour and Terre Haute. By actual count it was found that 92 per cent of the key civilian defense officials were contacted in this manner. Conducting the meetings as round-table discussions promoted a feeling of freedom among those attending, and many questions were asked and many valuable suggestions were made by the men and women of the local defense organizations.

Frank T. Millis, Assistant Director of the State Defense Council, served as chairman of each meeting. Others of the staff included Mrs. George W. Jaqua, director of Women's Activities; Lieut. Col. M. G. Henley, Fifth Service Command, United States Army, who discussed control centers; Pose B. Denning, Liaison Officer of the Fifth Region OCD; Robert A. O'Neal, Coordinator of Civilian Protection and Lieut. Walter Mentzer, Communications Coordinator, (O'Neal and

Mentzer are officers of the State Police Department), E. A. Robinson, State Board of Health, Deputy Emergency Medical Service Officer; Joseph S. DeYoung, State Conservation Department, Forest Fire Fighters Service; Robert F. Hamm, State Fire Marshal Department, training, mutual aid and equipment, and N. M. Goudy, State Defense Council Information Officer. Mr. Goudy served as conference recorder and many problems, suggestions and ideas were made a matter of record to be studied, and where possible, to be acted upon to improve the service rendered by the State Council and cooperating state agencies.

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Indiana State Fire Prevention Association

The Indiana State Fire Prevention Association, an organization of fire insurance underwriters, joined the Industrial Plant Protection program early in 1943, by assigning 139 insurance specialists to inspect Indiana's factories and other industries connected with the war effort.

The inspectors voluntarily prepared for the work by attending a special training school during the week of February 22-27 at the Indianapolis Athletic Club. Then they embarked upon a program of inspecting the State's manufacturing plants, warehouses, mills and elevators, packing houses and related industries, numbering 4800.

They have continued this work to date and all 139 inspectors, except eleven who were called to military duty, have devoted one to two days a week, at a cost to the association of about \$2500 a day, according to A. E. Bulau, president.

Provided with credentials signed by Governor Henry F. Schricker, Fire Marshal Clem Smith and State Civilian Defense Director Clarence A. Jackson, the inspectors are combing the plants for electrical imperfections, poor housekeeping methods, accumulations of rubbish, congestion of inflammable stock and other fire hazards. As of April 1, 1944 they have reported a total of 3700 inspections and 18,500 possible hazards.

Recommendations that the hazards be corrected have been sent to the State Fire Marshal Department and the Fire Marshal, after reviewing the facts, has attached his signature to the reports, making them official orders.

The inspectors ascertain by reinspection that these orders have been carried out and the hazards eliminated.

This service was voted by the membership of the Association, in a meeting called shortly after December 7, 1941, and President Bulau appointed a committee to work out a plan of participation. The committee was composed of Mr. Bulau, W. C. Collie, Don Kaga and C. O. Bray, director of Public Relations.

It was logical that an organization having in its membership trained engineers, technicians and inspectors could be of untold usefulness to Civilian Defense, particularly in its plant protection program.

Governor Henry F. Schricker, Civilian Defense Director Clarence A. Jackson and Fire Marshal Clem Smith shared this view and agreed with the committee on the details for preliminary training of **the** inspectors.

This training was given by representatives of the State Defense Council, Purdue University, Indiana Inspection Bureau, State Fire Marshal Department. U. S. Army and F.B.I. Subjects of instruction included: Inspection Technique, Laws and Regulations Relating to Fire Prevention, Industrial Protection, Industrial Safety Practices, Civilian Defense in Indiana, General Fire Hazards, Mill and Elevator Inspections, Industrial Fire Brigades and **Dangers of Sabotage.**

HISTORY OF ASSOCIATION

The Indiana State Fire Prevention Association was organized more than 30 years ago as an affiliate of the National Fire Protection Association and with membership representing the leading underwriters and other citizens of Indiana. From the beginning the association has cooperated closely with the State Fire Marshal Department, as shown in early records of that office.

In the first Annual Report of the State Fire Marshal, made for the year 1913, John W. Minor, Jr., First Deputy, stated that the association was endeavoring to educate property owners in the steps necessary to eliminate those conditions which cause the majority of preventable fires.

Minor reported that he visited Bloomington and Terre Haute with association inspectors who scrutinized every building in the congested districts of both cities, and explained:

"In these inspections a great many defects were found. The attention of the owner or occupant was called to such defects as were easily remedied, with a request that they be corrected. The Association sends two requests to the owner or occupant to correct defects. When the owner or occupant does not comply with such request this division is notified. Action is then taken to secure correction.

"This division has co-operated with the State Bureau of Inspection in securing safe means of exit from buildings, both public and private, where numbers of people work or live above the ground floor."

Minor's report for 1914 explains the work further, as follows:

"The Indiana State Fire Prevention Association has done excellent work during the past year to bring about the correction of hazardous conditions in the cities visited, and to center the attention of the people in these communities upon the subject of fire prevention. The Association visited nine cities, inspected 4,052 buildings and requested correction of defects in the properties of 1,835 citizens. Compliance was reported in 1,206 instances. This high percentage of corrections shows that the Fire Prevention Association is doing very effective work.

"A detailed report of this work follows and shows the nature of the defects which were discovered. It also emphasizes what has been said about the prevalence of rubbish, the danger of improper storage of ashes and of defective heating apparatus. The department has actively cooperated with this Association by personal attendance of its deputies at the inspections and by follow-up visits. The fire chiefs in the cities visited are to be commended for their cooperation with the Association and the department in securing the correction of the defects pointed out."

INSPECTION REPORT OF INDIANA STATE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION, (1914)

CITY	Inspections Made	Defects Found	Notices Sent	Rubbish	Defective Heating Apparatus	Defective Wiring	Rubber Hose Connections	Open Sidewalk Gratings	Ashes Against Wood	Swinging Gas Brackets	Corrections Reported
Logansport	355	282	169	89	64	62	25	12	11	3	112
South Bend	888	589	329	168	220	75	66		114	22	205
Evansville	848	572	342	166	142	82	51	64	14	20	200
Michigan City.....	185	185	120	55	44	36	14	13	10	10	106
Laporte	156	136	82	36	32	32	8	12	2	5	64
Lafayette	356	258	190	79	50	73	20	25	5	6	105
Ft. Wayne.....	596	320	239	102	56	57	32	52	4	10	193
Richmond	276	202	132	45	35	39	27	42	2	5	108
Muncie	392	302	232	56	94	63	22	56	2	1	113
	4052	2846	1835	796	737	519	265	276	64	82	1206

During 1915 the association visited 11 cities, inspected 3829 buildings and requested the correction of 2550 defects. Compliances were reported in 1037 cases.

Next year (1916) seven more cities came in for inspection. The association visited 1084 buildings and found 556 defects, 283 cases of which were complied with.

During World War I

The Indiana State Fire Prevention Association established the precedent for its present activity by the manifold assistance it rendered to the Indiana Council of Defense during the first World War.

Immediately after the Declaration of War in 1917 the association met and drew up a resolution committing its members to give every assistance on the home front in Indiana, based upon this announced philosophy:

"Probably the greatest field of opportunity for effective service ever opened to the fire prevention instrumentalities lies in connection with the various campaigns to be conducted by state and federal authorities for wartime conservation of vital resources. The vast annual loss of food staples through fire has long been recognized as largely preventable, but there never before has been such an opportunity, supported by public sentiment, for bringing about a widespread campaign of conservation from fire."

Members of the association organized the Conservation Association of Indiana and embarked upon a program, officially reported by the State Fire Marshal in 1918, as follows:

"Under the supervision of the fire marshal department, the Conservation Association of Indiana (composed chiefly of business men and inspectors for insurance companies) has been in operation since April, 1917. The object of this association is an exhaustive inspection of all grain elevators and food warehouses throughout the State in the interest of food conservation as a war measure. The recommendations of the inspectors are written on postcards, which are termed 'requirement cards,' and left with the owners or managers of the property inspected. When the improvements

required have been made, the cards are dated and signed by the proper authority and mailed to the office of the fire marshal. in 936 inspections, 641 cards were left. Out of this number, 445 cards have been returned to this office, showing that the recommendations have been carried out. The remaining plants represented in the outstanding cards are in process of improvement and will be reported, or reinspections will be made and reason for not reporting be ascertained. This is an exceptionally good record, considering the fact that 1,225 assignments were made to forty-eight inspectors. It is needless to say that through the good work of the Conservation Association the great waste of food and property by fire experienced in former years has been reduced very materially, and this is especially desired during these exigent times."

CHAPTER TEN
INDIANA SALVAGE PROGRAM
AIDS FIRE DEFENSE

The state-wide collections of waste paper and rubber as war-essential materials have been an incidental aid in fire protection, as anyone can understand who has seen some of the mountains of inflammable material carted away from the dwellings and commercial establishments of Indiana.

Home Safety Campaigns also have prevented many fires, in the belief of Governor Henry F. Schricker and other Civilian Defense officials sponsoring these and the salvage program.

The collections have been part of the General Salvage Program, and have justified the work as a Fire Defense measure, even though the collections have been made purely for the purpose of obtaining materials needed in the war.

The General Salvage Program was organized in February, 1942, when Governor Schricker at request of the Federal Bureau of Industrial Conservation, WPB, appointed as Salvage Chairman for Indiana, Clarence A. Jackson, State Civilian Defense Director. The appointment carried with it authority to name a State General Salvage Advisory Committee, with an Executive Secretary to represent the Federal Program of WPB in Indiana.

The Executive Secretary, Dudley A. Smith, organized and conducted the program by encompassing a number of subordinate salvage committees and organizations of local Civilian Defense Councils, the salvage committees of the County, U. S. Department of Agriculture War Boards, and of the Boy Scouts of America.

Intensive Salvage-for-Victory campaigns began March 1, through an organization which had 92 County Civilian Defense Directors and 92 County Salvage Chairmen appointed by them in key contact positions.

Under these directors and chairmen the program has continued to operate, with the aid of 232 additional City Salvage Chairmen and a force of 1041 committee members. Through this organization more than a half million Indiana volunteer civilian defense workers have been called to field service during one or more phases of the Indiana General Salvage Campaign.

During the first year, 1942, the State Committee collected 20,708 tons of waste paper and 15,000 tons of rubber, in addition to 344,559 tons of scrap metal.

Then there ^{was} a suspension in collecting paper and rubber, but the paper collection was resumed, on a greater scale, July 1, 1943 when manufacturers announced need for the material with which to make containers for food and other essentials sent over seas.

Meanwhile on February 17, 1943 Frank G. Thompson, former State Auditor and more recently Deputy State Director of Civilian Defense, succeeded Dudley A. Smith as Executive Secretary of the Indiana Salvage Branch, WPB, upon the latter's resignation to become State Personnel Officer.

Mr. Thompson has carried on the program and has exceeded all quotas set by the federal agency for Indiana, in such a manner that a citation was presented June 9, 1943 to State Salvage Chairman Jackson, signed by Governor Schricker and Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman.

The second waste-paper campaign, starting in July 1943, has been an overwhelming success from ^{both} ~~A~~ ^{and fire prevention} salvage standpoints. In 10 months, ending June 1, 1944, the ~~amount~~ scrap paper carted away from homes and business establishments alone, exclusive of that contributed by industrial plants, has reached approximately 60,000 tons.

HOME SAFETY CAMPAIGNS

Home Safety Campaigns were conducted in 1942 and 1943 by the Women's Division of the State Defense Council, in cooperation with other agencies, and had ^{among other} ~~for one~~ purpose the elimination of ~~fire~~ hazards from Indiana homes.

The first of these campaigns was announced in bulletins sent February 18 and March 30 by Mrs. George W. Jaqua, Director of the Women's Division, to all women representatives on the 92 County Civilian Defense Councils.

The bulletin of March 30 contained the text of a proclamation by Governor Henry F. Schricker designating April, 1942, as "Clean-Up for Victory" month, and calling upon all County Civilian Defense Directors in Indiana and all ~~the~~ Mayors to sponsor the home inspection program to remove fire hazards.

3

The campaign was held in cooperation with the State Fire Marshal Department and the Indiana State Fire Prevention Association, which provided speakers for various communities. The speakers reported reaching a total of 12,000 interested persons. Women civilian defense workers distributed charts (as shown elsewhere in this chapter) listing possible hazards.

Texts of the two bulletins are presented herewith:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMATIONAL BULLETIN, NO. 5

February 18, 1942

Issued by the Women's Division
Indiana State Defense Council
Board of Trade Building
Indianapolis, Indiana

TO : Women Representative on County Defense Councils

FROM : Mrs. George W. Jaqua, Director, Women's Division

SUBJECT: Organization and Training for Fire Prevention through Home Inspection

1. To prevent destruction of property by fire has been a major effort of many public spirited groups throughout the country. These groups have done yeoman service in impressing upon the public the wisdom of removing causes of fire before they result in loss of money, homes or life. During this war time, when every ounce of effort must be used to produce war goods, civilian equipment destroyed by fire may not only be wasted, but may be irreplaceable.

To conserve precious equipment, the Fire Marshal's Office and the Women's Division of the State Defense Council suggest that Women's Divisions in every county in Indiana undertake to cooperate in a fire prevention program through a home inspection.

2. The program will have two parts - Education and Inspection.

- (a) The Educational part of the program will consist of publicity to be used to educate the people to the purpose of the fire prevention campaign and what each one's contribution may be.
- (b) Training in how to recognize fire hazards will be given by experienced fire prevention engineers from the Indiana Fire Prevention Association. This training will be given in each county at meetings to be described later in this bulletin.

3. General program for local organization and activity.

- (a) Organization - May be one county central organization with sub-committees for city, town or township. Or the county committee may cover the whole county area. You may appoint someone else as chairman or serve yourself.

The organization should be planned so that it will reach every home in your county; so that in a city, for instance, there will be a block inspector for every home in a city block; or one person for each 20 houses, or whatever other system your central committee decides upon.

(over)

(b) Plans for educational campaign.

The first step is to plan your campaign and to decide when you will want to have a speaker from the Fire Prevention Association come to give a talk to your county, to teach your women how to recognize and remove fire hazards.

The choice of a date is very important and must be made early as the men who have volunteered to give their services must know in advance how to plan itineraries. You may choose dates from the first to the thirty-first of March. There will be no expense involved for this speaker.

In case your committee believes that your county is too large to be covered by one such meeting, plan all meetings in your county so that one speaker can cover the area in one trip on consecutive days.

When all meeting dates are settled (We are asking that you choose three possible dates for each meeting,) will you send us your choices? Send three choices, first, second and third. We will then schedule your speaker and let you know immediately which date has been reserved for you.

Your request for a speaker listing your choice of dates must reach this office on or before February 25th. The earlier your date, the better chance you have in getting your first choice.

- (c) Educational material to be used during the month will be supplied. There will be publicity to aid you in your campaign.

- (d) Some time during the first week in April the Governor will proclaim "Fire Prevention Week". It is suggested that this be the week during which you plan to hold your drive to have each housewife inspect her own home for fire hazards.

1. Blanks such as the one enclosed should be used to guide each housewife in making her inspection.

These blanks cannot be supplied from the state office. It is suggested that you might have them prepared locally.

2. These blanks should be distributed early in Fire Prevention Week by the person who has been appointed block inspector. She will by that time know how to help any individual housewife who wishes assistance in recognizing and helping to do away with fire hazards. In no case in the block inspector to assume responsibility for the inspection. She must merely be prepared to answer questions.
3. Each housewife after inspecting the home will fill in the blank which will be collected at the end of the week by the block inspector and filed with the local fire chief.

IMPORTANT

Discuss this whole program with your county director and your local fire chief. Do not start it without their approval. This is not an inspection of other people's houses. It is an inspection by the housewife of her own home. Organize this program in any way best suited to your county.

Copy sent to County Director.

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INFORMATIONAL BULLETIN, NO. 7
Issued by the Women's Division
Indiana State Defense Council
300 Board of Trade Building
Indianapolis, Indiana

March 30, 1942

TO: Women Representatives on County Defense Councils
FROM: Mrs. George W. Jaqua, Director, Women's Division
SUBJECT: Clean-up Campaigns, Fire Prevention and Conservation

In response to our bulletin of February 18th, fire prevention training and lectures have been held in numerous districts of the state. These have preceded the traditional spring house-cleaning season, and now lead up to the proper time for which women's divisions of all County Defense Councils are to be assigned to joint activity with County Salvage Committees and Conservation Divisions in the proper observance of local "Clean-up for Victory Campaigns".

By proclamation of Governor Henry F. Schricker, acting in cooperation with the State Civilian Defense Council, the month of April has been designated as Victory Clean-up Month. A copy of this proclamation is enclosed.

While we hope to lay stress on fire prevention instruction and teaching for the home throughout the year, it is proper at this time that we join with the local community clean-up campaigns, in order to carry the benefits of our preliminary construction directly into the homes of our citizens. The bulletin from Mr. Clarence A. Jackson, State Civilian Defense Director, urges all County Defense Directors to place the complete volunteer facilities of defense organizations at the disposal of community clean-up week sponsors. As Director of the State Women's Defense I urge you, therefore, to lend cooperation, responding to the local clean-up week director's call for whatever period such a campaign is set in your communities, and to direct your block organizations, speaker's bureau and publicity committees to concentrate upon the success of the local campaign.

Enclosed are three sheets which give suggestions that may be contributed by the Women's Division as educational material to be used in local clean-up campaigns. They are -

- (1) Fire Prevention.
- (2) What to Salvage for Victory.
- (3) Consumer Conservation Tips.

Speakers on fire prevention are still available if requests are sent to the Women's Division, State Defense Council two weeks in advance of the speaking date.

CLEAN-UP-FOR-VICTORY PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR SCHRICKER

WHEREAS, America at war, as in time of peace, is dependent upon the resourcefulness and alertness of its citizenship; and

WHEREAS, resourcefulness in the defense of our homes demands that we practice to the utmost the arts of conservation, thrift and good house-keeping, and

WHEREAS, alertness recommends that we free our homes, attics and premises of the hazards of fire and accident, and such as might destroy irreplaceable consumer equipment and goods, and

WHEREAS, the evils of waste and the sufferings of want in war time can be early avoided if it becomes common practice now to salvage, reclaim and re-use all waste materials --- particularly those needed by the war industries such as scrap metal, rubber, rags and paper;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Henry F. Schricker, Governor of the State of Indiana, and Chairman of the Civilian Defense Council for Indiana, do proclaim and designate the month of April, 1942 as

VICTORY-CLEAN-UP-MONTH

throughout Indiana, and I earnestly call upon Civilian Defense Councils and Mayors of All Cities to sponsor and to execute Community Clean-Up Campaigns in which will be combined valuable instruction and activity in Fire Prevention, Conservation, and the Salvaging and Collection of all scrap and waste materials to be found in homes, on farms and in factories;

FURTHERMORE, it is recommended that householders and citizens, young and old, make themselves informed of the authoritative rules for Fire Prevention, Conservation and Salvage of Waste; each becoming wardens on these subjects for full-time war duty in their own homes.

(Signed) HENRY F. SCHRICKER
Governor of Indiana

JAMES M. TUCKER
Secretary of State

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TO PREVENT FIRES

Know the telephone number of your fire department.

Locate the nearest fire alarm box - you may need it in a hurry.

Find out whether any of the following common fire hazards exist in your own home.
Then DO SOMETHING TO GET RID OF THEM.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sooty chimney | 22. Oil heater |
| 2. Radio antenna not properly grounded or fused. | 23. Wood joist resting on brick chimney |
| 3. Rubbish in attic | 24. Sagging smoke pipe. Open smoke pipe joint. |
| 4. Poorly constructed chimney. Has offset | 25. Smoke pipe too close to unprotected wood work. |
| 5. Open flue hole or hole covered with paper. | 26. Ashes in wooden or paper or other combustible material containers. |
| 6. Chimney on bracket | 27. No screen in front of fire place |
| 7. Stove pipe too close to ceiling | 28. Unprotected wood joists above furnace. |
| 8. Electric wires in attic unprotected. | 29. Rubbish in basement. |
| 9. Inflammable curtains too close to stove. | 30. Wood not piled properly |
| 10. Bridged electric fuses | 31. Dust and sweepings in registers |
| 11. Matches within reach of children | 32. Celluloid toys and other articles about floors |
| 12. No protection for floor under stove | 33. Electric wires in contact with metals |
| 13. Wood box too close to stove | 34. Dry, curled wood shingles |
| 14. Oil or gasoline stoves | 35. Chimney not high enough above roof |
| 15. Electric iron left connected | 36. Wood attached above chimney |
| 16. Twisted and knotted electric drop cords | 37. Electric cord hanging on nail |
| 17. Auto with defective fuel or ignition system | 38. Wood box too close to stove |
| 18. Gasoline stored or used in home | |
| 19. Exposed wood lath | |
| 20. Oily, greasy and paint rags | |
| 21. Inflammable cleaning fluid | |

SALVAGE FOR VICTORY!

* WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN YOUR ATTIC *

Beds made of brass or iron.
 Electric cords - They contain copper wire.
 Electric toasters, irons, heaters, fans, or any electrical equipment.
 Hardware - Door knobs, hinges, keys, locks, trim, springs, etc.
 Kitchen utensils - old knives, pans, pots, scissors, etc.
 Lamps & Lighting fixtures made of brass, copper or iron.
 Ornaments - Metal ash trays, bowls, statues, vases, etc.
 Porch & Garden Furniture made of metal.
 Radios - broken parts containing metal.
 Screens made of brass or copper.
 Toys - Sleds, ice skates, roller skates, etc.
 Vacuum Cleaners - broken parts made of metal.

* WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN YOUR CELLAR *

Coal stoves that are worn out.
 Fireplace Equipment - andirons, grates, pokers, etc.
 Fire Extinguishers.
 Furnace parts - Old grates, doors, etc.
 Iron & Nickel parts of old gas stoves.
 Pipes - Pieces of iron, brass or copper piping.
 Plumbing Fixtures - Bath tubs, faucets, sinks, etc.
 Radiators.
 Refrigerator parts - Ice trays, inside linings, etc.
 Tools - all old tools.

* WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN YOUR GARAGE *

Automobile Parts:

Chains
 Batteries
 License Plates
 Parts of Motors, etc.
 Tires and Tubes

Bicycles and Tricycles

Garden Tools - Lawn mowers, hoes, pick-axes, rakes, shovels, etc.

* WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN YOUR YARD OR ON YOUR FARM

Farm Tools.
 Logging Chains.
 Wire Fencing and Fence Posts.
 Motors and Motor Parts.
 Playground Equipment
 Pieces of old metal - Well handles, etc.
 Ploughs
 Wheelbarrows - etc.

* HOW TO SAVE PAPER *

1. Stock newspapers in large bundles. Tie two ways.
2. Open cardboard boxes, lay flat. Tie in bundles.
3. Stuff small waste paper into burlap bags or boxes.
4. Magazines using glazed paper should be segregated.
5. DO NOT SAVE waxed paper, cellophane or butcher paper.

* HOW TO SAVE RAGS *

1. Burlap Bags - keep separate.
2. Cotton and other textile bags - keep separate.
3. Waste material: Clothing - shirts, suits, towels, etc.
Stuff into bags or make into bundles.

* RUBBER ITEMS *

Arctics - Overshoes - Rubber Boots.

Miscellaneous Items - Hose, gloves, hot water bags, etc.

* MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUCTIONS *

Tinfoil: Remove foil from cigarettes, candy, tea, etc. and
flatten out.
Remove plastic tops from toothpaste, tubes, etc.

PLACE ALL SMALL ARTICLES IN SEPARATE BOXES

SEGREGATE MATERIAL

DO NOT MIX METAL, PAPER, RUBBER, RAGS

SALVAGE FOR VICTORY!!!!

CONSERVATION IN THE HOME

With our nation at war, it becomes the patriotic duty of every householder to engage in a rigid discipline which will teach the avoidance of waste and methods for conservation and long usage of all utensils, appliances, furniture, coverings, hangings and clothing which are necessary for the comfort and the happiness of the home.

The War Production effort of the nation has lately come to the place where goods made of rubber (particularly tires), typewriters, sugar and other goods are being placed under rationing restrictions with states quotas for each member of the family. The longer the war continues, the more numerous will be these items.

It will not be long until all industries which are not essential to the winning of the war will be closed down and have their equipment converted into war production activity. This includes many of the manufacturing plants and establishments which formerly were making stoves, ice boxes, electric toasters, washing machines, ironers, radios, metal furniture, clocks, furnaces, fans, temperature control apparatus, not to mention automobiles. Every article of utility value in the home must be treated with care and conserved if the householder desires further use of that type of article for it will be a long time before any new models and new goods of such character will be on the market.

Since things made of textiles and fabrics are the most numerous in the household and likewise, the most susceptible to wear if not properly taken care of, the next few paragraphs will be devoted to suggestions for their conservation.

The secret of securing the utmost service from silk and woolen clothing and household furnishings such as carpets, curtains and draperies is scrupulous cleanliness, unceasing brushing and pressing for clothes, and brushing, sweeping and vacuum cleaning for furniture, carpets and draperies. These measures in themselves without the use of chemical preventatives go a long way toward preventing the infestation of moths, which causes such expensive damage to silks, woolens and furs.

Try to brush clothes after each wearing. A whisk broom or brush with short stiff bristles is good for this purpose, brushing with the nap. Turn back the edges of tucks, turn pockets wrong side out, and carefully expose the edges of seams in order to remove all dust and lint accumulated underneath.

In case of silk use a piece of silk or velvet or a soft brush. Air garments frequently if possible, leaving the closet door open at night is helpful.

Frequent pressing is an invaluable help in preserving the life and appearance of clothing. Try pressing woolens with a woolen cloth to avoid shine. Pressing silks under newspaper restores the original crispness. All spots should be removed at once. There are many good cleaners on the market for this purpose. If one particular shelf or drawer accessible to every one in the household is equipped with brushes, cleaning materials, soaps and powders, borax and ammonia, shoe cloths and shoe cleaners it will prove a great incentive to the family to care for their clothes. A simply fitted sewing kit is a great help.

Do not fear to sweep your carpets often. It is not sweeping which makes them wear out, but rather the destructive action of dirt and grit which ruins them.

(Over)

The greatest wear and tear to cotton and linen clothes, under-clothing, bed linen and table linen is not from their daily use but from improper laundering.

The demand for speed and labor saving has encouraged the careless tossing of many different kind of fabrics and colors in to the almost universally used washing machine at one time, causing the ruination of garments or clothes by the running of colors, or shrinkage, because the same temperature was not suitable for the various types of material. Also the use of strong powders and bleaches, not being sufficiently rinsed from the materials, is very detrimental to their wearing quality and appearance. If bleaching agents are used they should be thoroughly rinsed out.

Garments of velvet, wool or fur require special precautions when stored because of the danger of their being attacked by moths. The harm is done by the larvae of caterpillars, not be the miller or moths themselves. These lay the eggs and the damage is done by the larvae immediately after hatching, as they eat their way through, thriving on any dirt or grease spots present.

The first precaution before storing woolens, silks and furs is to clean, brush and air well. Then put away in closets, bags or chests with moth balls, naphthalene flakes or cedar flakes. Clothes or blankets may also be sprayed with one of the many moth destroying fluids on the market. But do not rely on these alone if you have not taken the precautions above mentioned. Wrapping in newspaper is good, as the printers ink is a moth repellant.

HOME SAFETY MOBILIZATION

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The second of the home safety campaigns, that of 1943, was based upon a proclamation by Governor Schricker designating April as "Home Safety Mobilization Month," and was participated in by the Women's Division in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service of Purdue University, the Indiana Farm Bureau, Inc., and National Safety Council.

Again Indiana housewives distributed charts showing fire hazards in the home, and check lists which they invited all Hoosier residents to use, as one means of preventing accidents.

Although accidents of all natures were the subject of this campaign, fire prevention was an important item in publicity broadcast by the State Defense Council. A bulletin, issued in March, 1943 by the Council, containing details of the Indiana Home Safety Program, listed some of the following hazards:

The Living Room ----- A good share of ~~the~~ fires which start in living rooms have their origin near ~~the~~ ash trays and before the fireplace. More conflagrations are caused by matches and burning cigarette and cigar stubs than by anything else. Are members of the family careful about extinguishing stubs and about making sure that a match is out before disposing of it? The fireplace can be and should be a delight but it is a menace if it is not properly screened. Since embers not infrequently hop over ordinary screens, it is well to buy the kind that fits snugly against the mantle at the top as well as at both sides.

On radios the antenna offers the greatest hazard. It should be equipped with a well-grounded lightning arrester; the wire which leads in through building walls or partitions should be encased in a tube of porcelain, and the antenna itself should never be attached to electric light poles nor should the wires extend over or under power lines.

The Kitchen ----- With wood or coal burning cook stoves, the things to look out for are (1) overheating the stove so that nearby combustibles are ignited by heat radiation; (2) the insulation of the floor and nearby walls to safeguard against this hazard; (3) avoidance of such unsafe practices as starting ~~the~~ fires

with gasoline or kerosene or hanging clothes too close to the stove to dry or cleaning the stove with a polish which contains benzine or other explosives. Stove pipes should be kept clean.

A common cause of conflagrations starting in the kitchen is the electric smoothing iron. When setting the iron down, use the heel rest or an approved stand; turn off the current if it is necessary to answer the telephone or door bell. It saves electricity and may prevent a fire.

The Bedroom ----- Carelessness with matches and cigarets is a frequent cause of death in the bedroom. Surely no reasonable person will smoke in bed. It is so easy to drop off to sleep and wake up in the midst of a deadly blaze.

Apartment dwellers should know the most direct route from the bedroom to the nearest fire escape. The adequacy of the escapes, as a matter of fact, should be considered when the apartment is leased. In parts of the country where natural or manufactured gas is still used for lighting, one should beware of the swinging bracket which may be knocked against a curtain. Be careful that curtains are not blown against the light.

Candlesticks and kerosene lamps should have wide bases. Metal lamps are safer than glass. Fill them by daylight. Do not place a lamp on a table cloth where a child can pull it off, and never let children carry lamps. Use globes on all gas lights. Extinguish flames before leaving the house or before retiring for the night.

The Basement ----- Making the basement safe is an important and complicated task. A large share of the conflagration in homes start here. The furnace and pipes should be far enough from walls and woodwork to avoid over-heating and it is a good safeguard to cover the nearer surfaces with asbestos. The base of the furnace should be surrounded with brick or concrete and all pipes and joints should be tight and free from rust. The furnace and flues should be cleaned and any defective parts repaired or replaced, each Autumn before a fire is lighted. The chimney should be cleaned from cellar to roof also. Burning out chimneys or flues with a hot fire has resulted in the destruction of many homes.

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Other houses have burned down because of hot ashes placed in such combustible containers as wooden baskets or boxes. Ashes should be placed in metal containers only. Kindling wood should never be stored near the furnace nor should kerosene or gasoline be used to start a fire.

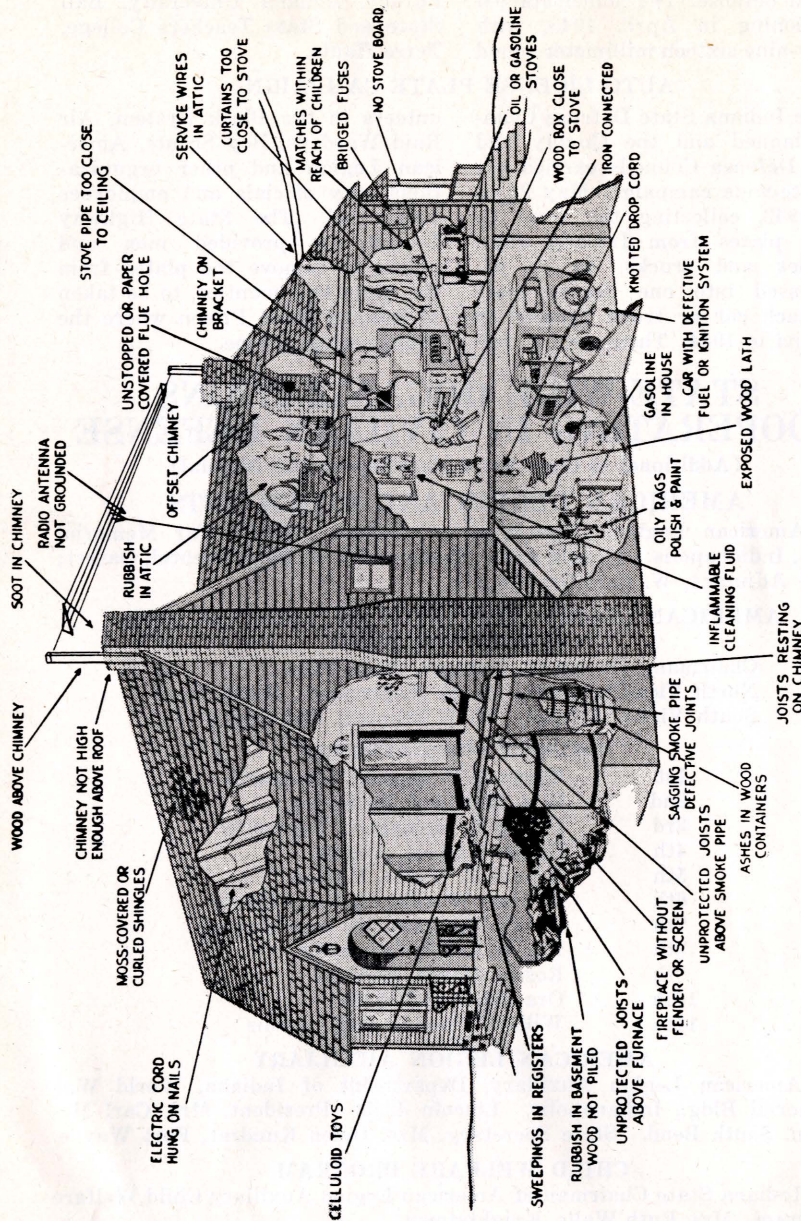
Closets, Attics and Storerooms ----- Many conflagrations in homes start in closets, attics and storerooms and almost all of them from causes which might easily be eliminated. One of the danger spots is the closet near the kitchen in which the brooms and oil mops and vacuum cleaners are stored and where all sorts of dangerous rubbish are liable to accumulate.

Since rags saturated with oil, turpentine and alcohol may ignite spontaneously, they should be burned after use. The heads of oil mops should be removed from the handles and stored in individual metal cans. If tins are not available, store them out of doors, as on a porch. Electric cords should be hung over thick round wooden pegs so that the insulation will not be chafed or the wire kinked. Worn cords should be replaced.

Cans of gasoline and kerosene should not be stored inside the house. Gasoline should be kept in a red can and kerosene in a can of another color such as blue and both cans should be distinctly labeled. Terrific explosions have occurred when gasoline was poured by mistake into a kerosene lamp and lighted.

The attic should be free from rubbish which would feed a fire starting around the chimney or on the roof.

FIRE HAZARDS IN A TYPICAL INDIANA HOME



Sixteen hundred houses like this in Indiana were destroyed last year by fires, many of which started in the indicated locations. In checking your home from attic to basement for these hazards you may salvage countless articles needed to help win the war. Look particularly for metal, rubber, rags and paper.

(Women Civilian Defense workers distributed bulletins over Indiana containing this chart of five hazards.)

INSPECT YOUR PROPERTY

CHECK TO SEE IF THESE CONDITIONS EXIST

	YES	NO
Wood exposure above chimney
Chimney not high enough above the roof
Moss-covered or curled shingles
Electric drop cord hung on nail
Celluloid toys
Sweepings in registers
Rubbish in basement, wood not piled
Unprotected joists above furnace
Fireplace without fender or screen
Unprotected joists above smoke pipe
Ashes in wood container
Sagging smoke pipe, defective joint
Joists resting on brick chimney
Soot in chimney
Radio antenna not properly grounded
Rubbish in attic
Offset in chimney
Unstopped or paper-covered flue hole
Chimney on bracket
Stove pipe too close to ceiling
Service wires in attic
Inflammable curtains too close to stove
Bridged electric fuses
Matches within reach of children
No stove board protecting wood floor
Wood box close to stove
Oil or gasoline stoves
Electric iron connections
Knotted drop cord
Car with bad fuel or ignition system
Gasoline stored or used in house
Exposed wood lath
Oily rags or waste, polish, paints
Inflammable cleaning fluid, oil heater

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CHAPTER ELEVEN
FOREST FIRE FIGHTERS SERVICE
Organization and Training Officers

T. E. Shaw, Acting State Forester, State Coordinator.

James E. Peneton, Assistant State Forester, in charge of Forest Fire Protection,
413 State Library Bldg., Indianapolis. Riley 8361

Joseph S. DeYoung, Assistant Coordinator, Forest Fire Fighters Service, 413 State
Library Bldg., Indianapolis. Riley 8361.

Elliott D. Brigham, District Forester, Southwest District Office, Headquarters at
Jasper. Tel. No. 550.

Casimir C. Steczyk, Supervising Warden, Jasper. Tel. No. 550.

L. E. Kern, Supervising Warden, Martin State Forest, Shoals. Tel. Shoals 3161.

Forrest T. Miller, District Forester, Southeast District Office, Jackson State Forest,
Brownstown. Tel. Brownstown 232-R4.

Russell Z. Lutes, Supervising Warden, Jackson State Forest, Brownstown. Tel. Browns-
town 232-R4.

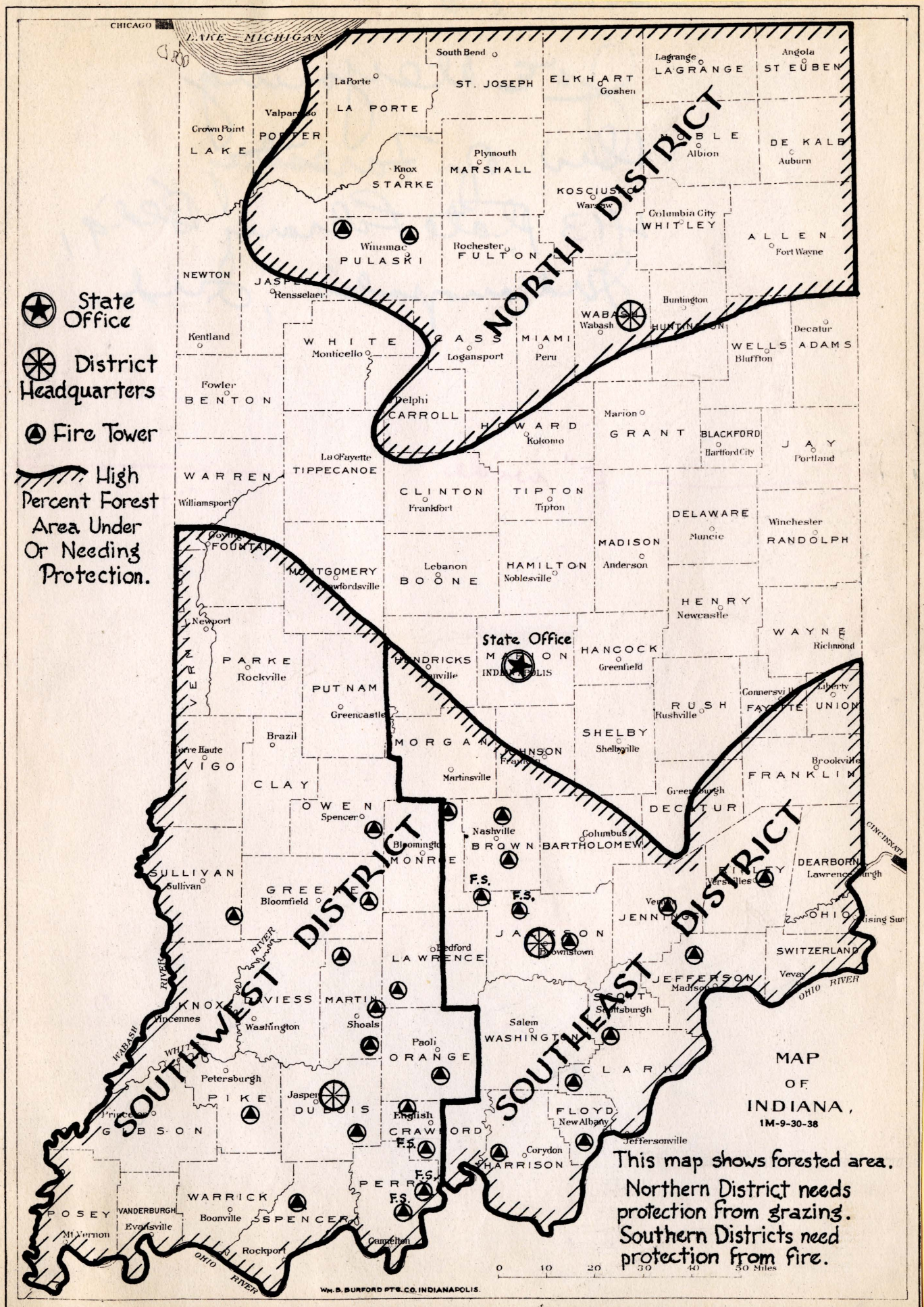
Charles Lowry, Supervising Warden, Jackson State Forest, Brownstown. Tel. Browns-
town 232-R4.

The Forest Fire Fighters Service became a cooperating unit of the civilian defense program in Indiana on September 14, 1942 when T. E. Shaw, acting State Forester of the Conservation Department, was appointed State Fire Coordinator by Civilian Defense Director Clarence A. Jackson.

The service functions to provide volunteer fire fighters, equipped and trained; to strengthen the forest protection agencies of this state; to acquaint the people of the forested areas with their responsibility in fire prevention and suppression; and to provide an opportunity for people in and near forest areas to participate in the war effort.

Training of these fire fighters is planned and given by officers of the Division of Forestry, who are designated by the State Coordinator.

In localities where these Forest Fire Fighting Groups are trained, the Division of Forestry transports the crews to and from the fire and furnishes necessary fire fighting tools.



2

Duties of the Forest Fire Fighters are to assist in prevention of forest, brush and grass fires; to participate in the training program, by helping train others; and to help control forest, brush and grass fires by always being on the alert. In case they discover fire, the fighters take initial action to suppress the blaze and notify the proper protection officers.

Members of the Forest Fire Fighters Service who complete satisfactorily a minimum of twelve hours' training are eligible for certificates, arm bands, identification cards and badges, issued by the local County Civilian Defense Director or the local coordinator. Experience and previous training, in the judgement of the training officers may be substituted for the required training. Upon completion of the prescribed registration and training, the individual will be certified to the local coordinator and training officers. Before an individual is eligible to be enrolled as a Forest Fire Fighter, he must be approved by the State Coordinator and State Civilian Defense Director.

As of April 1, 1944, 7,000 adults and high school students have been trained in the Forest Fire Fighters Service. Of these, 4,021 have been approved by the State Civilian Defense Office. Forest Fire Fighters have been trained in thirty-five Indiana counties which have the largest wooded areas and the greatest fire problems. Training has been given in 119 high schools and to 17 adult groups in the State.

The Civil Air Patrol has cooperated by spotting fires in areas having no detection system, and by flying over high schools at time of fire training and dropping informative literature and messages to be distributed in the school.

The State Police also are cooperating by patrolling highways of timber districts and watching for fires; by delivering messages telling of blazes to fire towers when messages are dropped by CAP fliers, and by searching for persons guilty of starting fires. In the latter work the State Police are using bloodhounds, kenneled at the Putnamville Post.

During the 1943 spring fire season the Forest Fire Fighters Service rendered assistance to the Division of Forestry by protecting thousands of acres of Indiana's valuable hardwood timber. Although more fires were reported, fewer acres were burned,

due to the promptness of these groups in attacking the fires.

Forest Fire Fighting Crews worked on seventy-seven fires, spent 1803 man hours, and fought fire on 3,600 wooded ~~areas~~. *acres*.

INDIANA'S WOODLANDS

Indiana has 4,500,000 acres of wooded area including:

115,000 acres of classified woods (2,000 owners)

82,000 acres of State owned forest

72,000 acres owned by the U. S. Forest Service

37,000 acres of State Parks and recreational areas

50,089 acres planted to forest trees.

The State's woodlands produce some of the most valuable hardwood timber in the world. Indiana's White Oak, Black Walnut, Tulip Poplar, Red Oak, Ash and Sugar Maple are being used in the war in the manufacture of airplanes, gun stocks, railroad ties, boats, trucks, crates, etc.

In order to protect these timbers the public can prevent outdoor fires by observing the following rules:

Never smoke while in the woods or broomsedge fields.

Be sure your match is out.

Never throw away a lighted cigarette. Crush it on a rock or mineral soil.

Do not burn brush on windy days.

Flow under broomsedge instead of burning.

Fight fire with limestone.

Put out any small fires you can.

Report all fires to the nearest warden or ranger.

The Forest Fire Fighters Service prepares a monthly bulletin of information and suggestions calculated to inspire cooperation with its work and sends this to all Civilian Defense Directors, school superintendents, county agents and government agencies in 70 protected counties of the State. Also copies are sent to 120 high schools of the same area, to be posted on bulletin boards.

Under a stock heading: "Will you help us KEEP INDIANA GREEN," a typical bulletin reads as follows:

IT'S YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

The spring fire season is now here. Each year before their crop land is plowed and the garden is planted, Mr. and Mrs. Grassburner, careless Indiana citizens, clear the brush and burn off their grass on a windy day. Instead of being careful and waiting for a calm day to burn, or better still, plowing under the grass and humus which is so badly needed to build up the top soil, the Grassburners wait for a windy day, set the grass on fire, and soon it starts spreading toward their house and barn. They then get excited, rush into the house, get the Principal of the local high school on the telephone, and ask him to please send the O. C. D. Forest Fire Fighting Crew to their house as soon as possible, for a bad grass fire is endangering their house and barn.

Yes, folks, this happened a number of times during the past fire season in Indiana, but thanks to the patriotic volunteer high school boys who have not only saved woods, but also many houses, barns, hay stacks, and herds of cattle, which are playing a vital part in the war effort, a tragedy was averted.

Let's all talk fire prevention. Tell your neighbor not to start a fire in his broomsedge patch, but to plow it under. Do not burn brush on a windy day, do not throw your cigarette out of your car window, and above all, remember that fire is

PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1.

The only way we are going to prevent forest fires is by more education. If you live next door to the Grassburner family, tell them not to burn, for if it spreads and gets on your property, they are violating the law. You cannot replace your house for the duration, and it will damage trees needed by our armed forces to crush Hitler and the Japs.

A later Bulletin, issued in May, 1944 says:

LAW ENFORCEMENT

During the 1944 spring fire season, the Supervising Fire Wardens of the Division of Forestry made a good record in prosecuting violators of the Indiana Fire Laws.

In the Southeastern District, there were twelve convictions obtained in the following counties: Jennings, Floyd, Washington, Clark, Harrison and Jefferson. In the Southwestern District there were six convictions obtained in the following counties: Crawford and Orange.

The majority of the law violators pleaded guilty of debris burning and burning off land in preparing their tobacco beds. Other causes were fence row burning and the burning of broomsedge on windy days.

In spite of all the educational work such as distribution of fire prevention literature, talks, radio broadcasts, showing of fire prevention films in theaters and personal contacts made by the law enforcing officers of the Division of Forestry during the past fire season, careless burning appears to be on the increase.

What are we going to do about the annual practice of burning off fields and woods, farm houses, barns, wild life habitat and our natural resources? In order to stop this careless practice, more educational work should be done, not only through newspapers, schools, posters, conservation clubs, civic organizations and public talks, but each landowner and farmer also should be personally contacted by the law enforcing officers, and explain to them the fire laws and the damage which fire does each year in Indiana.

Until more severe penalties are written in the Indiana fire laws, and guilty parties are given a stiffer sentence for careless burning, it is going to be a difficult task to reduce the number of acres burned over each year in Indiana.

CHAPTER TWELVE

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM FIRE DEPARTMENTS

Tables to follow will reveal much valuable information to those interested in the fire defense program of Indiana. Questionnaires were sent to all fire departments in the state. An effort was made to obtain reports from all classes of cities and towns as the tables show. Returns were received from 242 departments which show that the number of fire runs have been materially reduced in fifty-six counties in the state. Twenty-seven counties had an increase in the number of fire runs in 1942 over 1941.

The Fire Departments of Indiana have helped to organize 332 fire brigades in the industries of the state, according to this report. The 9,561 men who have been trained as fire brigade members no doubt have done much to help reduce fires in the place of employment, but will have fire prevention knowledge that will bring protection to their homes.

(Charts)

Below
~~To be inserted~~

209 Sept 43

County	City	Chief	Firemen in Department	Firemen in Armed Service	Aux. Firemen Certified	Aux. Firemen in Training	Brigades Trained	No. of Men in Brigades	Fire Runs in 1940	Fire Runs in 1941	Fire Runs in 1942
ADAMS	DECATUR	H. L. Stultz	21	1	24	17	2	35	42	45	48
	BERNE	Leonard Baumgartner	20	2	8	16	-	-	24	21	10
	MONROE	Wm. Stuckey	15	1	30	20	-	-	2	2	4
ALLEN	FT. WAYNE	Carter Bowser	145	9	450	138	6	180	1609	1870	1469
	GRABILL	H. J. Klofenstein	16	1	-	-	-	-	20	17	15
	HUNTERTOWN	Geo. Freeman	39	10	-	-	-	-	15-	13	8
	NEW HAVEN	R. C. McFadden	20	2	17	-	-	-	35	33	23
	POE	W. B. Gaston	25	-	15	-	-	-	5	6	4
	WAYNE TOWNSHIP	Geo. C. Bond	26	13	12	26	-	-	-	46	36
	COLUMBUS	Chas. E. Miller	19	-	103	14	1	25	155	158	182
BENTON	FOWLER	Louis Mayotte	14	1	-	-	-	-	17	16	22
	BOSWELL	C. C. Coffenberry	8	2	-	4	-	-	27	18	14
	AMBIA	Alvin Field	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	3
BLACKFORD	HARTFORD CITY	R. R. Martin	18	-	48	40	-	-	71	55	53
	MONTPELLIER	A. T. Hammond	20	3	23	12	2	12	13	8	10
BOONE	LEBANON	R. C. Barker	8	1	35	-	-	-	105	78	63
	THORNTOWN	J. R. Kincaid	8	-	8	-	-	-	12	10	8
	ZIONSVILLE	Gerald Higbee	16	4	8	-	-	-	18	25	27
	WHITESTOWN	C. O. Laughner	11	1	-	-	-	-	9	25	27

COUNTY	CITY	FIRE CHIEF	Firemen in Department	Firemen in Armed Service	Aux. Firemen Certified	Aux. Firemen in Training	Brigades Trained	No. of Men in Brigades	Fire Runs in 1940	Fire Runs in 1941	Fire Runs in 1942
CARROLL	DELPHI FLORA	Jno. T. Delaney	10	-	16	-	-	-	26	34	27
		Chas. Stouse	14	-	18	12	-	-	20	19	22
CASS	LOGANSPOUT GALVESTON ROYAL CENTER TWELVE MILE	Joe L. Graffis	39	-	40	-	4	37	377	390	327
		W. A. Goldsberry	17	2	1	3	-	-	33	31	27
		Frank Hoyd	18	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	4
		Ora Gable	14	1	-	-	-	-	14	16	18
CLARK	JEFFERSONVILLE CLARKSVILLE CHARLESTOWN	W. E. Cox	12	-	10	5	-	-	166	237	194
		A. P. Hollowell	4	1	15	-	-	-	38	37	47
		H. C. Dodd	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5
CLAY	BRAZIL	James Dierdorf	8	-	20	-	-	-	188	190	236
CLINTON	FRANKFORT ROSSVILLE COLFAX	Ernest Hobbs	20	-	38	-	-	-	189	170	172
		John Wallace	15	1	15	15	-	-	5	1	1
		G. I. Williams	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	4
DAVIESS	WASHINGTON ODON ELNORA	Claude Foster	13	1	25	-	-	-	128	132	158
		H. D. Cooper	10	3	-	10	0	-	-	-	-
		RANDOLPH BOWMAN	4	2	4	-	-	-	14	12	13
DEARBORN	LAWRENCEBURG DILLSBORO GREENDALE	Harold Warburton	52	6	25	28	1	-	-	-	-
		James Heitmeier	19	3	16	-	-	-	6	8	5
		John F. Abraham	20	2	8	16	1	30	15	15	13
DECATUR	GREENSBURG	O. A. Konzelman	8	-	30	-	-	-	95	87	80

COUNTY	CITY	FIRE CHIEF	Firemen in Department	Firemen in Armed Service	Aux. Firemen Certified	Aux. Firemen in Training	Brigades Trained	No. of Men in Brigades	Fire Runs in 1940	Fire Runs in 1941	Fire Runs in 1942
DeKALB	AUBURN	Ted Walters	12	-	7	3	1	5	49	44	34
	GARRETT	Chas, F. Lumm	16	-	30	8	1	8	33	31	23
	WATERLOO	Grant Kelly	10	1	3	-	-	-	5	5	5
DELAWARE	MUNCIE	Archie McCabe	61	-	100	-	1	30	747	801	784
DUBOIS	JASPER	Roman Fuhs	15	-	20	-	-	-	10	13	13
	FERDINAND	C. F. Ollinger	7	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
	HUNTINGBURG	C. M. Day	10	-	25	-	-	-	17	21	24
ELKHART	ELKHART	Richard Minser	50	2	115	-	-	-	422	446	405
	GOSHEN	Forest M. Laufraw	13	-	50	50	2	35	267	222	290
	MILLERSBURG		5	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3
	NAPPANEE	Melvin Culp	14	-	16	-	-	-	16	28	18
	MIDDLEBURY	J. H. Karch	14	4	-	4	-	-	16	18	14
FAYETTE	CONNERSVILLE	H. A. Kehl	15	-	81	-	4	150	140	160	178
	CLAYWOOD	L. H. Brooks	22	8	-	-	1	40	0	6	10
	NEW ALBANY	G. W. HANEN	39	1	73	-	-	-	236	555	416
FOUNTAIN	ATTICA	C. C. Johnson	13	1	13	20	1	20	no record	no record	1
	MELLIOTT	C. A. Ferguson	14	-	8	9	-	-	1	2	9
	BROOKVILLE	Elmer Harrop	18	3	16	-	-	-	4	7	4
FRANKLIN	CEDAR GROVE	Wm. White	15	2	1	-	-	-	2	3	4
	LAUREL	Frank Burgdoefer	3	1	-	-	-	-	0	0	1
	OLDENBURG	J. B. Laudick	15	1	-	-	-	-	0	1	0

COUNTY	CITY	FIRE CHIEF	Firemen in Department	Firemen in Armed Service	Aux. Firemen Certified	Aux. Firemen in Training	Brigades Trained	No. of Men in Brigades	Fire Runs in 1940	Fire Runs in 1941	Fire Runs in 1942
FULTON	ROCHESTER	Claude Rouch	11	-	20	-	-	-	57	63	43
	AKRON	Ed. L. Fleck	9	-	1	16	1	8	7	8	6
	KEWANNA	Roy Whyboen	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	2
GIBSON	PRINCETON	Leon Woods	11	6	40	20	-	-	106	113	113
	PATOKA	John Wilson	14	3	14	-	-	-	5	6	5
	FT. BRANCH	R. Redman	21	2	29	8	-	-	10	18	8
	OWENSVILLE	J. C. Gardner	10	1	-	15	-	-	11	12	3
GRANT	MARION	Burr Hamilton	50	1	117	-	4	-	417	435	377
	GAS CITY	Karl Bastain	14	1	22	-	✓	54	20	29	18
	FAIRMONT	R. E. Parker	10	1	12	12	-	-	15	10	7
	MATTHEWS	Merrel Frushour	8	-	4	4	-	-	6	5	7
	SWAYZE	C. V. Hovine	6	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-
GREENE	BLOOMFIELD	Paul M. York	9	3	7	7	-	-	48	60	41
	LINTON	Branch Hunter	4	-	12	-	-	-	95	103	82
	WORTHINGTON	James Campbell	13	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	13
	JASONVILLE	Frank Tribbley	5	-	-	18	-	-	28	34	34
	LYONS	Orville Mc Laughlin	10	-	-	-	-	-	no rec.	13	16
HAMILTON	NOBLESVILLE	H. E. Lawson	7	-	31	14	3	58	93	84	94
	CARMEL	Sid Filkenmacher	15	1	15	10	-	-	40	18	23
	WESTFIELD	Eugene Stultz	5	5	4	-	-	-	6	3	2
HANCOCK	GREENFIELD	C. W. Eaton	13	1	22	18	-	-	23	30	34
	SHIRLEY	C. C. Jackson	8	-	11	-	-	-	6	3	5

Filkenmacher

COUNTY	CITY	FIRE CHIEF	Firemen in Department	Firemen in Armed Service	Aux. Firemen Certified	Aux. Firemen in Training	Brigades Trained	No. of Men in Brigades	Fire Runs in 1940	Fire Runs in 1941	Fire Runs in 1942
HARRISON	CORYDON LANESVILLE	Perry Huntsinger	16	3	-	10	-	-	19	32	33
		Maurice Kochert	16	3	-	8	-	-	1	1	4
HENDRICKS	DANVILLE PITTSBORO BROWNSBURG	Fred M. Creech	10	-	25	-	-	-	16	14	20
		Robt. Bermet	2	-	3	6	-	-	4	1	2
		E. W. Blanck	22	3	22	-	-	-	no record	-	-
Henry	NEW CASTLE SPICELAND MT SUMMIT MIDDLETOWN	Geo. VanZant	15	2	7	14	2	-	220	200	199
		H. L. Williams	20	6	-	-	-	-	6	8	5
		E. E. Osburn	6	8	-	-	-	-	16	12	18
		H. C. Keller	15	2	13	-	-	-	7	3	6
HOWARD	KOKOMO	Ed. Weaver	46	2	100?	-	9	600	504	442	410
		M - 9									
HUNTINGTON	HUNTINGTON ROANOKE WARREN MARKLE	C. F. Wayne	23	-	111	-	2	80	240	190	211
		Virgil Williams	17	2	-	18	1	22	2	1	2
		T. D. Clevenger	12	2	13	-	-	-	9	6	9
		A. E. Luther	15	-	12	-	-	-	14	22	16
JACKSON	BROWNSTOWN SEYMOUR	Edwin Miller	9	-	12	-	-	-	9	17	14
		John W. Morton	7	-	44	-	-	-	83	80	120
JASPER	RENSSELAER	Leroy Anderson	12	-	12	-	-	-	18	31	25
JAY	PORTLAND PENNVILLE DUNKIRK	G. O. Dellins	20	1	34	20	2	70	97	79	78
		J. C. Crosbie	11	2	8	-	-	-	7	10	6
		Albert Goodyear	10	-	8	10	1	28	37	49	21

COUNTY	CITY	FIRE CHIEF	Firemen in Department	Firemen in Armed Service	Aux. Firemen Certified	Aux. Firemen in Training	Brigades Trained	No. of Men in Brigades	Fire Runs in 1940	Fire Runs in 1941	Fire Runs in 1942
JEFFERSON	MADISON	J. F. Eckert	117	10	61	-	-	-	36	45	24
	HANOVER	Frank Bovard	16	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
JENNINGS	N. VERNON	C. F. Schmacke	20	-	-	-	-	-	54	55	38
JOHNSON	FRANKLIN	L. I. Mardis Frank Peck	6	-	16	-	1	20	81	54	66
	BARGERSVILLE		9	3	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
	GREENWOOD		10	3	-	32	-	-	17	25	15
KNOX	VINCENNES	Ed. Goodman	24	-	235	-	3	45	322	246	286
	BICKNELL	Leo Ellis	4	-	18	-	-	-	75	62	70
KOSCIUSKO	WARSAW	Elza Cox	20	5	10	-	4	25	135	122	115
	PIERCETON	L. A. Wilcoxson	20	5	-	14	-	-	17	23	11
	CLAYPOOL	Wm. J. Neff	15	2	8	8	-	-	2	4	2
	ETNA GREEN	L. M. Auglin	10	-	12	-	-	-	5	3	7
	N. WEBSTER	Ermon Bell	20	6	-	10	-	-	no	record	record
	MILFORD	William Martin	10	-	15	15	-	-	24	29	19
	WINONA LAKE	Otto Piper	20	6	-	-	-	-	no	record	record
	LA GRANGE	F. M. Rogers	17	1	11	-	-	-	15	26	18
LA GRANGE	WOLCOTTVILLE	J. L. Morel	14	1	-	-	1	14	12	14	11

COUNTY	CITY	FIRE CHIEF	Firemen in Department	Firemen in Armed Service	Aux. Firemen Certified	Aux. Firemen in Service	Brigades Trained	No. of Men in Brigades	Fire Runs in 1940	Fire Runs in 1941	Fire Runs in 1942
LAKE	Crown Point	Albert Rettig	17	-	24	24	-	-	33	37	41
	GARY	John McCracken	130	12	754	-	-	-	1374	1450	1381
	HAMMOND	J. J. Scher	85	2	500	-	4	177	718	784	756
	Dyer	Paul Miller	30	4	34	-	-	-	14	16	13
	WHITING	Clyde C. Lampman	14	-	175	-	2	-	81	80	121
	E. CHICAGO	Thos. P. King	58	2	65	265	-	-	541	471	502
	GRIFFITH	Robt. McFarland	30	2	-	-	-	-	31	20	34
	LOWELL	Harold Bronell	14	3	3	14	-	-	33	43	36
	HOBART	Daniel Kraft	16	2	17	-	-	-	58	83	59
	SHERERVILLE	C. J. Shafer	24	2	5	-	-	-	11	16	8
	LA PORTE	E. C. Schultz	23	3	93	75	4	130	200	273	262
	MICHIGAN CITY	Alfred J. Zock	29	-	78	-	16	374	324	330	414
LAWRENCE	BEDFORD	R. W. Brock	12	-	46	-	-	-	203	186	165
	Mitchell	C. H. Bales	7	-	12	12	10	40	18	15	21
MADISON	ANDERSON	Bradley Stinson	73	1	139	15	6	150	718	768	701
	ALEXANDRIA	Mace Hitchens	4	-	26	24	3	65	128	77	67
	ELWOOD	Sidney Clark	15	-	27	15	2	40	194	151	147
	LAPEL	Clayton Graham	15	1	8	-	-	-	no record	no record	22
	PENDLETON	C. C. Taylor	15	-	15	-	-	-	42	40	22
MARION	INDIANAPOLIS	H. H. Fullmer	606	66	507	70	75	5500	4035	4063	3559
	SPEEDWAY CITY	H. F. Bernhardt	10	3	28	35	-	-	no record	no record	32
	BEECH GROVE	C. O. Driskell	4	-	16	-	-	-	63	47	32

COUNTY	CITY	FIRE CHIEF	Firemen in Department	Firemen in Armed Service	Aux. Firemen Certified	Aux. Firemen in Training	Brigades Trained	No. of Men in Brigades	Fire Runs in 1940	Fire Runs in 1941	Fire Runs in 1942
MARSHALL B	PLYMOUTH	R. C. Stephens	17	-	20	22	-	-	75	91	56
	BREMEN	W. D. Legner	17	1	15	-	-	-	28	33	37
	ARGOS	Joe Shivers	9	1	-	15	-	-	23	27	14
	BOURBON	Geo. Redman	13	-	-	15	-	-	15	14	11
MARTIN	LOGGOTEE	Edward Sanders	11	-	22	23	-	-	12	11	9
MIAMI	MACY	Hubert Hamman	16	2	-	-	-	-	7	9	6
	PERU	Carl J. Ahnert	22	4	107	-	7	85	267	268	212
	BUNKER HILL	Wm. Hartgrove	15	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	5
MONROE	BLOOMINGTON	Bernard Glover	21	-	35	-	1	42	289	327	301
MONTGOMERY	CRAWFORDSVILLE	Elmer Wood	19	2	24	8	-	-	173	156	181
	LINDEN	Alfred Harpel	6	1	2	-	-	-	1	0	2
	WINGATE	A. G. Sheetz	10	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	3
	DARLINGTON	Lee Hampton	10	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	5
MORGAN	BROOKLYN	Lewis Lind	8	-	8	6	-	-	6	5	7
	MARTINSVILLE	Ira S. Cramer	14	1	46	46	-	-	71	69	58
	MOORESVILLE	Geo. W. Wall	12	-	11	-	-	-	6	4	7
	MORGANTOWN	H. H. Merriman	12	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
NEWTON	GOODLAND	Max Harner	11	1	-	10	-	-	8	9	8
	KENTLAND	C. L. VansCoyk	13	3	1	-	-	-	7	6	3

COUNTY	CITY	FIRE CHIEF	Firemen in Department	Firemen in Armed Service	Aux. Firemen Certified	Aux. Firemen in Training	Brigades Trained	No. of Men in Brigades	Fire Runs in 1940	Fire Runs in 1941	Fire Runs in 1942
NOBLE	ALBION	Harry Campbell	18	1	12	-	-	-	18	25	17
	AVILLA	Robt. Meyer	7	1	4	-	-	-	7	4	7
	CROMWELL	R. D. Shultz	15	2	-	-	15	-	31	27	23
	KENDALVILLE	D. C. Bennett	19	1	34	52	4	28	69	73	79
	LIGONER	W. E. Oyler	15	1	20	-	1	10	12	17	19
OHIO	RISING SUN	R. Uhlmansick	10	-	15	-	-	-	?	6	4
ORANGE	ORLEANS	C. E. Wheeler Jr.	8	2	6	-	-	-	8	15	16
	PAOLI	Clarence Homes	17	-	28	-	-	-	17	24	17
	W. BADEN	R. C. Buffington	10	4	12	-	-	-	12	9	8
PARKE	MONTEZUMA	Joe Boote	18	4	-	15	-	-	7	5	8
	ROCKVILLE	L. W. Brown	17	-	12	18	-	-	13	6	7
PERRY	CANNELTON	C. W. Knights	16	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
	TELL CITY	Frank Long	24	-	-	-	-	-	29	38	33
PIKE	SPURGEON	Albert Tatum	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	12
	WINSLOW	Claude Smith	5	5	-	-	-	-	20	25	17
PORTER	CHESTERTON	Elmer Beck	14	4	24	-	-	-	37	23	41
	HEBRON	Mont Morrow	15	-	-	7	-	-	19	18	15
	KOUTS	H. C. Hiatt	15	2	8	-	-	-	8	9	5
	PORTER	Arthur Hockenson	6	-	5	9	-	-	10	17	15
	VALPARAISO	Wilbur R. Crowdrey	14	-	30	-	3	72	112	113	119

	COUNTY	CITY	FIRE CHIEF	Firemen in Department	Firemen In Armed Service	Aux. Firemen Certified	Aux. Firemen in Service	Brigades Trained	No. of Men in Brigades	Fire Runs in 1940	Fire Runs in 1941	Fire Runs in 1942
POSEY		MOUNT VERNON	Albert Gerth	10	-	28	-	-	-	78	82	84
PULASKI		WINAMAC	Clay Zellers	11	2	20	-	-	-	29	23	22
		MEDARYVILLE	Lloyd Brick	16	4	8	-	-	-	8	10	6
PUTNAM		GREENCASTLE	W. A. Lawrence	4	-	26	-	-	-	114	90	79
		ROACHDALE	Claude B. Hanna	12	1	-	12	-	-	5	8	6
RANDOLPH		FARMLAND	W. E. Taylor	12	3	-	16	-	-	3	3	3
		LYNN	Ray Hinshaw	10	2	-	15	-	-	12	10	4
		MODOC	J. S. Reynard	16	4	-	-	-	-	5	7	4
		PARKER	Chas Ambrom	10	3	15	-	-	-	5	5	2
		SARATOGA	V. E. Harman	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
		UNION CITY	Lloyd Morgan	9	-	25	15	6	12	30	36	29
		WINCHESTER	Bert A. Harvey	3	1	35	-	-	-	39	24	22
RIPLEY		BATESVILLE	E. F. Dieckmann	20	2	17	-	2	50	15	28	21
		MILAN	C. Morrell	14	2	-	10	-	-	16	12	10
		OSGOOD	Floyd Foster	20	3	-	24	-	-	no record	no record	-
		SUNMAN	R. J. Neukom	13	1	-	25	-	-	5	5	2
		VERSAILLES	O. C. Busching	15	-	-	-	-	-	no record	no record	-
RUSH		RUSHVILLE	James Brown	8	-	-	-	-	-	79	82	76
ST. JOSEPH		MISHAWAKA	T. H. Pressler	47	2	58	15	2	50	273	340	289
		NORTH LIBERTY	E. P. McDaniel	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	28
		SOUTH BEND	C. DeVlesshover	130	4	202	788	30	500	1401	1541	1289
		WALKERTON	Chas. Cripe, Jr.	13	-	20	20	-	-	18	21	17

COUNTY	CITY	FIRE CHIEF	Firemen in Department	Firemen In Armed Service	Aux. Firemen Certified	Aux. Firemen in Service	Brigades Trained	No. of Men in Brigades	Fire Runs in 1940	Fire Runs in 1941	Fire Runs in 1942
SCOTT	SCOTTSBURG AUSTIN	N. H. Stewart Stanley Hartley	25 12	3	17	-	-	-	38	36	18
				new department but without equipment							
SHELBY	SHELBYVILLE	Albert Banschbach	14	4	-	40	2	35	195	175	137
SPENCER	CHRISNEY	Harry Beasley	15	-	5	10	-	-	3	0	0
STARKE	KNOX N. JUDSON	Thomas Rich John Vanek	15 16	3 -	9 -	- 16	- -	- -	28 18	32 14	37 17
STEUBEN	ANGOLA ASHLEY FREMONT HAMILTON ORLAND	Ralph Oberlin Chas Schweitzer Burl Hall O. C. Hamman Elmo Wells	12 10 11 14 12	- 1 2 - 1	9 11 5 15 9	- 30 5 - 7	- - - - -	- - - - -	30 3 18 5 5	26 2 23 4 4	29 2 14 9 3
SULLIVAN	HYAERA SULLIVAN	Ralph Gordon Arnold Ford	4 4	- -	- 40	- -	- -	- -	10 114	8 68	6 93
SWITZERLAND	PATRIOT VEVAY	Leo Jackson Leon Bushman	10 20	1 1	- 20	- -	- -	- -	1 7	5 8	1 6
TIPPECANOE	LAFAYETTE W. LAFAYETTE	E. F. Koerner E. McCormick	47 8	7 1	122 23	37 -	15 -	105 -	415 77	420 70	302 333 64
TIPTON	TIPTON	H. A. Lasey	5	-	15	-	2	20	50	47	41

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COUNTY	CITY	FIRE CHIEF	Firemen in Department	Firemen in Armed Service	Aux. Firemen Certified	Aux. Firemen in Service	Brigades Trained	No. of Men in Brigades	Fire Runs in 1940	Fire Runs in 1941	Fire Runs in 1942
UNION	LIBERTY				9	-	-	257	1460	1372	1467
VANDERBURGH	EVANSVILLE	Chas. Sensmeier	158	10	151	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMILLION	CLINTON	Wayne Peer	19	-	12	-	-	-	54	51	95
VIGO	TERRE HAUTE	Albert Rowe	116	5	76	43	4	36	826	684	913
	W. TERRE HAUTE	Charley Taylor	15	4	157	-	-	-	-	no record	-
	SEELYVILLE	Leonard Galey	24	-	-	9	-	-	46	54	62
WABASH	WABASH	Harry S. Ridgeway	11	1	23	-	7	91	198	209	153
	ROANN	I. J. Spiece	10	-	10	-	-	-	4	3	4
WARREN	PINE VILLAGE	Allen Eberly	10	-	1	-	-	-	5	6	6
WARRICK	BOONVILLE	Donald Wilder	2	1	38	-	-	-	52	66	62
WASHINGTON	PEKIN	M. W. Herthel	8	-	27	-	-	-	3	2	2
WAYNE	CAMBRIDGE CITY	E. E. Hudleston	9	-	9	-	1	10	24	21	28
	DUBLIN	Donald Morris	10	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	-
	HAGERSTOWN	C. M. Rinehart	10	-	15	15	3	36	4	8	11
	MILTON	Carl Boyer	12	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	RICHMOND	Harry Williams	44	5	75	75	1	15	455	483	423
WELLS	BLUFFTON	Otto Weilmann	13	1	30	-	-	-	59	64	44

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COUNTY	CITY	FIRE CHIEF	Firemen in Department	Firemen in Armed Service	Aux. Firemen Certified	Aux. Firemen in Service	Brigades Trained	No. of Men in Brigades	Fire Runs in 1940	Fire Runs in 1941	Fire Runs in 1942
WHITE	BROOKSTON	W. B. Breckenridge	10	1	10	1	1	1	7	2	6
	MONON	John M. Winkley	14	1	-	-	1	1	10	12	12
	MONTECELLO	Chas. Ireland	15	7	10	30	1	1	52	46	43
	WOLCOTT	Harold Bollier	12	3	11	10	1	1	4	9	4
WHITLEY	SOUTH WHITLEY	Fred Fox	15	1	31	15	1	1	21	18	16

5-
Plat 239

HISTORY OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL DEPARTMENT

HISTORY OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL DEPARTMENT

FIRE MARSHALS

W. E. Longley	1913-1916
H. H. Friedley	1917-1920
Newman T. Miller	1921-1925
Alfred Hogston	1926-1932
Al Feeney	1932-1934
Glen Smith, Chief	1933-1936
Clem Smith	1933-

*Heard was Legally
Fire Marshal
Retiring in Judge Cox's
Court*

Authority behind the State Fire Marshal and his Department are the Legislative Act which created the office, March 12, 1913, and subsequent Acts and amendments passed in 1917, 1921, 1927, 1937, 1939, and 1943.

These combined statutes define the duties of the Department, briefly as follows:

1. To enforce all laws of the State and ordinances of the several cities and towns in Indiana, providing for any of the following:
 - (a) The prevention of fires;
 - (b) The storage, sale and use of combustibles and explosives;
 - (c) The installation and maintenance of automatic or other fire alarm systems and fire extinguishing equipment;
 - (d) The investigation, prosecution and suppression of the crime of arson and other crimes connected with the destruction or attempted destruction of property by fire or explosion, and the crime of swindling or defrauding an under-writer or attempting to do so; and for the investigation of the cause, origin and circumstances of fires.
2. To make rules and regulations for the prevention of fires; make inspection of property and place orders thereon, when needed, for the prevention of fires and enforce and carry out such orders;
3. To carry on Educational Work which may best be calculated to secure the adoption of fire prevention measures by the people; to prepare information

relating to the subject of fire prevention for dissemination throughout the State by means of the public press and by other appropriate means;

4. To regulate monthly fire drills in all public and private schools and other educational institutions;
5. To make regulations for the storage and handling of explosives and inflammable liquids;
6. To keep records and statistics of all fires occurring in this State;
7. To grant permits for operation of dry-cleaning and dyeing establishments based upon periodical inspection and approval of premises, equipment, etc. by Fire Marshal Department.
8. To grant permits for operation of theatres, dance halls and certain other places of public assembly, based upon periodical inspection and approval of premises, equipment, etc. by Fire Marshal Department.

POLICE POWERS

The law conferring full police powers on the Fire Marshal and his deputies reads: "For such purposes and for carrying out the further objects and purposes of the Fire Marshal Department and enabling the State Fire Marshal to discharge his duties, such State Fire Marshal and his deputies, in all cases and crimes of arson and other crimes connected with the destruction or attempted destruction of property by fire or explosion, and the crime of swindling or defrauding an underwriter and crimes connected therewith, and in all cases of the violation of any provision of any laws which may be enacted from time to time and which the State Fire Marshal shall by law be required to enforce, shall have the same powers and authorities as possessed by any constable, sheriff, or police officer of the State."

"The State Fire Marshal shall have the right to bring actions in the circuit and superior courts of the State, for mandatory and injunctive relief in the enforcement of the provisions of this Act."

ASSISTANT FIRE MARSHALS

"The chief of the fire department of every incorporated city or town in which a fire department is established, the clerk of each incorporated town in which no fire department exists, and the township trustee of each township for the territory of said township lying outside of the corporate limits of any city or town, shall be assistants to the State Fire Marshal and subject to the duties and obligations imposed by this act, and shall be subject to the directions of the State Fire Marshal in the execution of the provisions hereof."

All fire chiefs and other assistant fire marshals are required to report all fires within their jurisdiction to the Fire Marshal, with details of the origin, damage, insurance, and other facts available. For ordinary fires these reports are due in ten days; for those of suspicious origin the reports are due immediately.

Fire chiefs in first, second, third and fourth class cities are required to inspect all buildings, except interiors of dwellings, in their territories for the purpose of ascertaining fire hazards and causing them to be corrected. Inspections of buildings in fire zones are required at least once every three months, of other buildings at least once in six months. Statistical reports on these inspections must be sent to the State Fire Marshal's office at the end of the periods.

The State Fire Marshal law was passed as the culmination of a campaign in Indiana, starting in 1910, for a fire-prevention program and lower insurance rates, led by Colonel Richard Lieber, prominent conservationist. The campaign was furthered by the Indianapolis Merchants Association and Chamber of Commerce and the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, which, according to an authority, wrote the bill substantially as passed in 1913.

Upon signing the Act, Governor Samuel M. Ralston appointed W. E. Longley of Noblesville to be Indiana's first Fire Marshal, and Longley opened an office in the State House in May of that year.

Longley was enthusiastic, capable, far sighted. With only two deputies and a secretary, and not much money (\$26,911.91 for eight months as compared to the Fire Marshal's appropriation for the fiscal year 1942-43 of \$97,190.) he made far more of the office than most of its promoters had dared visualize. He accounted for this fact in part by giving credit to "the great army of insurance men in our State whose cooperation has facilitated the work of this department." Cooperation by the State Fire Prevention Association, in truth, was so important that Longley described the inspectional work of the association members in his Annual Reports to Governor Ralston, as though the association were incorporated in his own department.

Records in the archives of Indiana State Library indicate that Longley designed and organized the work of his department and laid the foundation upon which the State Fire Marshal Department has operated and expanded for thirty years. He established three divisions to perform the functions of his office as defined by law. These were:

1. Inspection Division, to have charge of inspecting all buildings in Indiana, including farm properties, excepting the interiors of dwellings, and to issue orders for removal or repair of buildings, or correction of other fire hazards.

2. Legal Division, to supervise all court actions, both in equity and criminal cases, involving the Fire Marshal Department; and to investigate suspicious fires. The Arson Division created in 1919 by Fire Marshal Friedley, took over the investigation of suspicious fires and the Legal Division as such was later reduced to one Attorney.

3. Statistical and Educational Division, to assemble figures on all fires occurring in Indiana, together with data concerning cause, loss, insurance, etc.; also to have charge of all educational work of the department. The educational work was placed under a separate department by Fire Marshal Newman T. Miller, in 1922.

Records show also that Longley urgently recommended most of the legislation which has since been passed to augment the work of fire prevention in this State.

His Annual Reports were comprehensive and enlightening. Collectively, the four reports for 1913 to 1916 provide a "constitution" for the Fire Marshal Department as it has functioned thirty years and, secondly, a manual on fire prevention methods. Furthermore they provide the only available explanation of the work of the Fire Marshal Department through some of the succeeding years, when Annual Reports were not so illuminating. For that reason a study of Longley's reports is essential to a comprehension of fire prevention in this State in the past.

Each of the four annual statements contains reports from three division chiefs, and the last one, for 1916, gives Longley's recommendations. The four annual division reports are condensed here into one report for each division.

INSPECTION DIVISION
1913-1916

John W. Minor, Jr., First Deputy State Fire Marshal, reported:

"The object and endeavor of the Inspection Division is to reduce the enormous fire waste and loss in the State by the proper safeguarding of fire hazards. This work is solely one of fire prevention, not of fire fighting, and requires a large amount of educational work.

"The subject of fire prevention has become a matter of scientific study and is receiving the consideration of everyone interested in the question of conservation. This Department hopes through the aid of its assistants to induce the people of the State to take precautions necessary to eliminate fires due to preventable causes.

"The great fire waste in the State is due to poor construction of buildings, great carelessness and ignorance of the causes of fire and slight attention given by individuals to their responsibility. The public lacks proper knowledge, in general, of fire prevention methods; more attention is given to fire fighting than to fire prevention. More than sixty-five percent of all fires reported are the result of gross carelessness. By a thorough inspection of individual risks, this

Department seeks to reduce and lessen carelessness and negligence and to force the individual to use the proper precaution necessary for the reduction of the enormous fire waste."

In accordance with the Act of 1913 the Fire Marshal adopted and issued standards to safeguard certain hazards known to be the causes of many fires. These were:

"Rules and Regulations to Regulate the Use, Handling, Storage and Sale of Inflammable Liquids and the Products Thereof, in the State of Indiana."

"Rules and Regulations Regulating the Manufacture, Keeping, Storage, Sale, Use and Transportation of Explosives in the State of Indiana."

"Rules and Regulations for the Installation, Operation and Maintenance of Motion Picture Machines, and to Regulate the Construction and Arrangement of Audience Rooms in which Motion Picture Exhibitions are to be given."

"Rules and Regulations for the Construction and Installation of Chimneys and Fireplaces, Smoke and Heater Pipes, Stoves and Ranges."

"Rules and Regulations for Regulating the Equipment, Use and Maintenance of Heating Apparatus and Appliances."

"Rules and Regulations for the Installation of Gasoline Engines."

"Rules and Regulations for the Installation of Portable Gasoline Engines."

"Rules and Regulations for the Installation of Gas Engines."

The Inspection Division was happy to report December 31, 1913, that a model code, devised by that office at the request of various city and town authorities of the State, had been adopted by the city of Kokomo. It was an ordinance changing the fire limits within the city and defining the authority of the fire chief to inspect buildings, recommend condemnations and act in other matters calculated to eliminate fire hazards.

Next year the Fire Marshal reported that of 292 dilapidated buildings in

Indiana ordered razed, one was in South Washington Street, Kokomo, (within a block of the Howard County Court House whose towering four-faced clock had smiled benign security for many years upon so many people). A few years later the State Fire Marshal ordered the court house itself torn down, as a firetrap, antiquated and hazardous. The order was obeyed.

When a "tear down" order was not obeyed, after review and affirmation by the Circuit Court, the State Fire Marshal Department established a precedent by removing the buildings itself and assessing the cost plus 25 percent penalty against the land. This was in 1914, in the case of a group of buildings in New Castle, owned by Martin Dolan.

Of the 292 structures ordered removed in 1914, Minor's report states, the department issued 154 orders and local fire chiefs the other 138. Of the 154 orders, 82 were obeyed immediately, ten were made subjects of appeal to their county circuit courts, three subjects of injunction suits against the State Fire Marshal and the others were delayed by the time limit. Two appeals were made to the Marshal from orders issued by the fire chiefs. These orders were affirmed by the Marshal, as were his orders taken to court, and all but one of two of the 292 alleged firetraps were demolished.

During three years and eight months of Longley's administration his office and assistants condemned 1074 buildings in Indiana, out of 65,723 inspections. Before issuing a demolition order the department gave the case careful consideration, the deputy marshal stated, and explained: "It is not our desire to work hardship on any owner but the interest of the entire community must be served in preference to the interest of the individual. Since dangerous firetraps menace adjoining property, the welfare of the individual must be subordinated to that of the public.

"Frequent requests for inspections of old and dilapidated buildings are received. Vacant dilapidated buildings are an open invitation to tramps, loiterers

and mischievous persons, through whose carelessness fires often are started. Dilapidated buildings occupied become an additional menace to life and limb. Whenever inspectors visit any town, dilapidated buildings reported in that town are inspected."

The 292 demolition decrees issued in 1914 were part of 16,735 orders made during the year by the Fire Marshal and assistants over the State, for elimination of fire hazards. Hazards included accumulation of rubbish, improper storage of ashes, defective flues, congested exits, dangerous storage of gasoline and explosives and unsafe construction of motion picture theatre booths. They were discovered in a total of 17,906 investigations, of which 1,059 were based upon complaints.

This work was described in detail in Longley's Annual Reports in support of his theory that the department was functioning well, considering it was still in a formative period. During the preceding eight months of 1913, May 1 to December 31, agents of the department and assistants made 5,703 inspections and issued 4,867 orders, complaints having numbered 238. For the last two years of Longley's administration the figures were:

1915---Inspections 18,062; orders issued, 15,799; complaints investigated, 1,444.

1916---Inspections 24,052; orders issued, 17,627, complaints investigated, 1,194.

The 1915 inspection record shows that Longley's deputies discovered, in addition to the fire hazards listed in 22 categories, a menace in dry cleaning and dyeing establishments, and ordered 13 of them "improved." During the next year inspectors filed orders against 59 of these shops, demanding alterations to conform with a standard, which later was incorporated in a State law creating a Dry Cleaning Division in the office of the Fire Marshal.

The inspection record for 1914, a typical year of Longley's administration,

is reproduced below, together with an explanation by his office of the figures and recommendations for correction of defects revealed by those figures.

1. Places ordered cleaned	5,088
2. Waste paper and rubbish ordered removed	2,862
3. Attics and closets ordered cleaned	2,040
4. Elevator shafts ordered cleaned	567
5. Ashes ordered removed /.....	808
6. Receptacles ordered for ashes and oily waste	852
7. Defective flues and smoke pipes ordered repaired	832
8. Flue openings ordered protected by shields	246
9. Stoves and ranges ordered protected	322
10. Hot air pipes ordered repaired	193
11. Steam pipes ordered protected	41
12. Defective electric wiring ordered corrected	432
13. Gas lights ordered protected	136
14. Cellar doors and gratings ordered repaired or protected ...	164
15. Cellars ordered equipped with automatic pipe lines	1
16. Window lights ordered replaced	132
17. Exits ordered cleared	855
18. Fire extinguishers ordered recharged	617
19. Gasoline systems ordered placed underground	228
20. Dynamite ordered removed or stored properly	15
21. Moving picture machine booths ordered made safe	12
22. Dilapidated buildings ordered removed	292
23. Complaints investigated	1,059

Rubbish and Waste Materials

As shown by the above statistics the accumulation of rubbish and waste material is the most common defect found, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the above table totaling 10,557 orders issued. Rubbish is generally due to poor housekeeping and carelessness and is a breeder of fires. Rubbish accumulations facilitate the rapid spread of fire. One of the chief difficulties which firemen have to overcome when fighting fires in basements and out of way places, is the smoke caused by rubbish. Proper precaution incurs no expense and such care more than repays for the trouble it causes.

(From Report for 1915)

Wherever rubbish is found and called to the attention of the occupant, the excuses for its presence are many and varied. The best way to handle rubbish and waste material is either to provide a receptacle for its storage or install an incinerator for its disposal. The receptacle should be either a metal box or can, or a wood box lined inside with metal. An incinerator entails greater expense but in the larger business establishments is well worth the cost, as it provides for the disposal of waste with very little supervision. Every mercantile establishment can own a paper baler. The proper baling of waste paper not only lessens the fire hazard but also provides a source of revenue.

"One hundred eleven fires and loss of \$22,919 in 1915 were due directly to the careless burning of rubbish. All cities and towns should enforce an ordinance requiring the safe storage or disposal of rubbish."

Ashes

The proper storage and disposal of ashes requires constant effort on the part of inspectors. One never hears of cold ashes starting a fire, but the reports of fires caused by ashes show that the life of fire in ashes is much longer than the average person suspects. Therefore this demands that they be properly stored. In mercantile districts the inspector frequently finds ashes in the basement piled

against wooden partitions, or thrown back of the main building against wooden sheds or fences. Householders often use wooden boxes and barrels for storing ashes. Seventy-six fires have been reported to the department during the past winter due directly to this practice.

Chimneys and Flues

Defective chimneys and flues are a prolific source of fires. Resultant large losses are frequent. Prospective builders who spend hours with an architect to provide their dwellings with the latest modern conveniences and the greatest comfort, frequently ignore the safety of the buildings and their own lives by neglecting to provide properly constructed chimneys and flues. The same attitude exists toward the installation of stoves, furnaces and other hazardous heating appliances.

Exits

That there should have been 855 orders issued that exits be cleared indicates that the ordinary individual does not give much thought to protecting the lives of the people who visit his place of business or amusement. Only by unceasing watchfulness on the part of inspectors and assistants are emergency exits kept accessible and free from rubbish and debris.

Gasoline

The use of inflammable liquids in this State has been very greatly increased in the last ten years. Twice as much kerosene is used today as ten ^{years} ~~days~~ ago, and three times as much gasoline. The increased consumption of gasoline has been especially marked within the last few years since the use of the automobile has become so general. Prior to 1913 more kerosene was used in Indiana than gasoline, but in 1914 the gasoline used exceeded the kerosene by 5,396,150 gallons.

Considering the dangerous nature of gasoline, it is remarkable that in the use of 36,592,200 gallons of gasoline in 1914, more people were not injured. The chief danger of gasoline arises from the explosive vapor which the gasoline gives

off constantly at the ordinary temperature of air. This vapor is heavier than air and consequently seeks the lowest available places. If proper ventilation is not provided, the vapor will remain for days in an out-of-the-way low place. No safeguard will prevent injury to individuals who handle this inflammable liquid carelessly, but proper safeguards can be provided to minimize the risk.

The underground storage of gasoline places the liquid where a fire will not cause an explosion and where inflammable vapors will not be given off. Gasoline stored above ground continually gives off vapor which will ignite or explode from a fire in the immediate vicinity. Gasoline explosion is one of the most frequent causes of fires in stores and is the most frequent cause of serious injury from burning.

(From report of 1915)

One hundred and fifty-six fires due to gasoline caused \$49,901 damage. An active campaign the past year for the proper storage and handling of gasoline has been productive of good results. Orders issued requiring the proper storage and handling of gasoline number 660,443, of which were issued by this department, and 227 by assistants.

Underground storage of gasoline not only protects the hazards but is a measure of economy. The present high cost of gasoline is of vital interest to automobile owners; storage tanks placed underground not only safeguard the hazards but prevent waste from evaporation.

Gasoline should not be kept in the home in any receptacle except an approved safety can. From the careless use of gasoline in open cans, bottles, etc., there has resulted the death of fourteen adults and one child during the year. Kerosene likewise caused the death of eleven adults and six children. Approved safety cans in the home where the use of inflammable liquids is necessary, will eliminate the deplorable loss of life in this manner. One hundred and ninety-nine orders requiring consumers to procure safety cans were issued.

Explosives

There has been a growing demand for high explosives in the rural districts. Inspections have revealed various firms carrying large quantities of dynamite within the fire limits where accidental explosion would cause great damage. As a rule in these instances, no precaution whatever has been taken to safeguard this hazard. In fifteen cases orders issued by this department have caused the amount of explosives carried to be reduced and proper precaution taken to safeguard its storage.

Motion Picture Theaters

The ever increasing popularity of the motion picture theater calls for constant attention in safeguarding its inherent hazards which endanger the lives of the audience. Many prospective builders have consulted with this division, and all new theaters have been designed with a view toward making the motion picture theater a place of safety. In twelve instances this division has ordered the managements of theaters already in operation to change the construction of their booths so as to safeguard properly the hazard from film fires.

Fire Prevention Progress

Fire prevention progress is not adequately measured by figures showing decreased fire losses, the number of inspections made and corrections secured, or by the citation of ordinances passed. If the experience of other States is duplicated in Indiana, we may expect large tangible results to come within one or two decades, but such results will be based on the educational work of the present. Progress is being made now, the fruits of which will be visible later.

It is gratifying, however, to register the tangible fire prevention progress made by the cities of Indiana in the past year. Prevention work, which consists in the passing and enforcement of ordinances designed to prevent fires, may be considered as of two kinds. First is that which looks toward prevention in the future, from which large immediate results are not expected; second, that which has for its object the immediate improvement of existing hazards with quick results.

In the first class are those ordinances which require improved building construction within certain limits and for buildings intended to be used for hazardous occupancies. These are the building code and fire limit ordinances. Such codes have been adopted in Kokomo (1913) Shelburn and Whiting (1914).

In the second class are measures intended to bring about the immediate correction of hazards incident to occupancy and building equipment. In this class are the electrical inspection ordinances, the regulations for the use and storage of inflammable liquids, explosives and other dangerous compounds, and the inspection of property by uniformed firemen with power to order and enforce correction of defects. The Vincennes city council passed an ordinance prescribing rules for the use and storage of gasoline, and storage of ashes, and forbidding large accumulations of rubbish. An electrical inspection ordinance was passed in Gary. Ordinances governing fireworks were passed in Tipton, Connersville, and Attica.

"The employment of active firemen in fire prevention work would greatly reduce the number of fires. A popular^{ly} conception of a fire department is that of a body of men whose ambition is to do nothing and draw pay. Such is not the case from my observation. If it is so in some instances, the fault lies with the local authorities. Firemen generally

remain idle from necessity and not from choice. I have found invariably that firemen prefer occupation when not fighting a fire. Does not a system of inspection of all business property by the firemen offer a solution of the problem? ... This would also familiarize the members of fire departments with the different buildings -- a great aid should a fire occur in them."

A Fire Department Inspection Ordinance, requiring the inspection of all buildings occupied as mercantile risks at least four times a year, and all buildings except residences in outlying districts twice a year has been passed in Auburn, Elkhart, LaPorte, Michigan City and Terre Haute.

From report for year 1915

Numerous requests have been received during the year for assistance from town authorities in the construction of local ordinances relating to fire limits and regulations of fire hazards. These have been referred to the legal division. Assistance in drawing up ordinances has been rendered to town boards and city councils which had under consideration the passage of such regulations.

The opinion of this division has been frequently requested on questions of proper construction involved in the erection of court houses, school buildings, theatres and motion picture houses throughout the State. We have advised in such matters with the State Industrial Board on requirements for seating, exits, stairways and fire escapes. It has been possible in carrying on the work of this division to recognize a growing desire on the part of the contractors and architects to follow safe methods of building construction and to adopt fireproof construction in many cases even though not required by ordinance.

Twelve cities and towns adopted ordinances during the year pertaining to fire prevention. Four of these were new city building codes and were passed by South Bend, Decatur, Lafayette and Farmersburg. One was an ordinance governing the storage and disposal of rubbish, passed by West Lebanon. Four were ordinances pertaining to the sale and handling of fireworks, passed by Milford Junction, Advance, Losantville and Francesville. Three were fire department inspection ordinances, passed by South Bend, Whiting and Lafayette. A collection of all ordinances relating to buildings, inspection by fire departments, disposal of rubbish and other fire prevention measures, is being made and

filed in this office.

LEGAL DIVISION

Roger W. Wallace, Second Deputy State Fire Marshal, reported for period of May 1 to December 31, 1913:

It is generally conceded by those institutions which have for their function the enforcement of the criminal law, that there is no crime in the category so hedged about with difficulties to the investigator as that of arson. It is with a purpose of showing the magnitude of the task which confronts this division and the beginning made in the performance of the same, that this message is laid before you. It shall also be the endeavor to point out, with a view to their elimination, obstacles which threaten success.

Arson investigation and prosecution has been the chief feature of the work of this division. Vigorous and widespread opposition has not developed to the efforts of the Fire Marshal to reduce fire hazard by the condemnation and improvement of buildings. This means that the public has welcomed the creation and operation of the Fire Marshal's office in this regard. It has fallen to the legal division of the department to defend orders made by the inspection division of the Fire Marshal's office in three cases only, where appeals were taken from the Fire Marshal's orders. The Fire Marshal's order was affirmed in one case, the petitioner dismissed his appeal in a second, and the third appeal is pending.

BUILDINGS OVERINSURED

At this time the files of this division contain information concerning 214 fires. These fires have been reported to this office as of suspicious origin. Arrests have been made, convictions have been obtained, and accused are awaiting trials on charges preferred by grand juries and by affidavit; others are not yet apprehended. Suspicions as to the origins of some fires at first reported as incendiary have been shown to be unfounded.

Investigations have disclosed the fact that owners of over-insured buildings and stocks of goods were preparing to burn out for insurance money. Such insurance has been cancelled on orders from this division. In one instance the division caused the cancellation of insurance on a stock of goods which had been through two fires and was

on the way to a third, when the cancellation was affected. We have been successful in preventing this firm from obtaining insurance in other companies, with the result that the firm has gone out of business, stored the stock of goods and left the state.

In the few months that this department was in operation (to Dec. 31, 1913) the legal division caused a total cancellation of insurance amounting to \$43,365. These risks had a high moral hazard. Continuance of the policies cancelled would have resulted in certain loss by incendiarism, Langley claimed, citing the fact that the total insurance cancelled exceeded the total annual allowance for maintaining the Fire Marshal department.

Personal investigations of fires by this division extended into fifty-eight of the ninety-two counties of the state. Correspondence passed with local authorities and insurance companies concerning suspicious fires in most of the remaining thirty-four counties.

The following table, showing ten convictions for arson, sets forth the number of prosecutions started in the criminal courts of the state from May 1, 1913 and their status on Dec. 31, 1913.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

Arrests	33
Convictions	10
Acquittals	6
Pleas Of guilty	8
Confessions	10
Pending cases	16
Suspended sentences	3
Jury disagreement	1

Arson arrests during the next three years were as follows:

1914 --- Arrest 32, convictions 12
1915 --- Arrests 30, convictions 17
1916 ---Arrests 41, convictions 13

In four instances, those arrested were mental defectives, their reasons being without the lines defining rational motive. In the two remaining cases, the motive was shown to have been revenge.

At this early date in the life of this department, it is possible to point out three conditions which stand in the path of progress -- obstacles that have impressed themselves indelibly on the minds of investigators as menaces to the work of stamping out criminal fire in Indiana.

First. Extensive overinsurance, the result of carelessness on the part of local insurance agents in the contemplation of insurance risks.

Second. Lack of local surveillance and cooperation on the part of prosecuting attorneys.

Third. Inadequacy of the criminal statutes as regards arson.

FIREBUGS CLASSIFIED

It is impossible for anyone to deal with Indiana fires in the aggregate without being impressed with the fact that there is an enormous overinsurance of properties of all sorts, ranging from livestock through the category of risks to the dilapidated dwelling house relic of halcyon days of the past. Everywhere temptation lies in the path of the small property owner temporarily down on his luck. Wanting a purchaser for deteriorated holdings, he sells out to the only one available - an insurance company. His trade medium is a match. This class of criminal we do not recognize as the professional "fire bug". His, however, is a type far more numerous than the other; his activity swells the annual fire loss and from his ranks the professional is recruited.

The importance of this type of incendiary should not be underestimated..The skilled repeater times and fires generally with a view to preventing his neighbor from suffering a communicated loss and thereby causing additional and troublesome inquiry from an aggrieved source into the origin of his fire. The ~~amateur~~ incendiary venturing for the first or second time may cause the destruction of an entire village or the business section of a town where fire fighting facilities are inadequate. In one instance in the State within the last six months, the trading section of a village was razed and a \$200,000 loss resulted from a blaze which, evidence indicates, had its inception in the desire of a small shop owner to realize on a shelf-worn and overinsured stock of merchandise.

The education of this class of citizens to a point where it will seek other means of revamping fortunes, involves the processes of criminal law and the penitentiary. This

brings us to the second important obstacle to arson investigation in Indiana - the ineffectiveness of prosecuting machines.

PROSECUTIONS HAMPERED

It is a startling discovery, and a demoralizing one from the standpoint of the investigator of a suspicious fire, when it is learned that a prosecuting attorney is also the legal representative of a prospective defendant in arson proceedings. The files of this division show that such a circumstance has been revealed in three cases. Two investigations have for this reason come to a standstill. In one case it will be possible to continue work looking toward a prosecution after January 1st, 1914, when the official in question goes out of office.

In many other instances our investigators have encountered what might be termed, mildly, lack of enthusiasm and energy in arson investigations on the part of prosecuting attorneys. So frequent have instances of such delinquency been as to cause certain other examples of official efficiency to stand out with glaring and gratifying distinctness. The cooperation of this little group of men has demonstrated that it is possible in Indiana to obtain convictions in arson cases.

Such convictions have been and will continue to be obtained, not alone by the efforts of this department, but through the cooperation of men of honesty and integrity engaged in the business of enforcing the law. It is appropriate there to call attention to the assistance given by Fire Marshals of other States and to express our appreciation of the same.

In the organization and maintenance of this division, an attempt has been made to look to future effectiveness. With the increased demand for investigations into criminal fires, there should be corresponding increase in efficiency, due to the fact that individual records are kept of the small army of men and women whose line is exploiting the fire and insurance game. An arson gallery has been started. Records grow daily. New fire information comes into the office from ever-multiplying sources, as the public becomes aware of the fact that the State of Indiana has in operation a department which is prosecuting arson and cognate crimes regardless of unfavorable circumstances which may prevail in localities. The arrest of three police officers in two Indiana towns is significant of the nature of the work this department is called upon to do. Arson is too often intrenched behind that protection given by an official cloak or a reputation for business integrity.

INCENDIARIES WARY

There can be no doubt as to the wholesome local effect following prosecutions for arson. The conviction of one man generally suspected by his neighbors of having profited by a fire, means a saving to the insurance company, and ultimately to the public, of an amount that can only be estimated. One record in this division shows that for six months of the history of one Indiana county, there has not been a fire of "unknown origin". This happy condition prevailed following the arrest of two well known men of the county seat on charges of arson. Insurance men generally declared that this county had had the highest moral hazard in the State.

Specialized investigation in any line, having for its object remedial effect, shows the weakness of the legal weapon used to bring the wrongdoer to justice. Especially is this true in the experience of the police pioneer, be his field that of fire or the social evil. That there is need of careful revision of the law on arson is apparent to the casual observer of daily events in the courts. To those whose duty it is to use the means provided by the Legislature, it is apparent that the time has come when such revision can no longer be delayed.

With the increasing number of prosecutions as a result of arrests, there is a more insistent demand for the time of investigators as witnesses in criminal trials, before grand juries and in many other ways. The bringing of a case to trial is but a small part of the work of prosecution.

Almost every arrest made and prosecution undertaken into the investigation of other cases of incendiarism and disclosed similar crimes committed by the associates of the individuals already apprehended. The work done by this division since the department was established indicates that a conscientious prosecution of arson crime will have a noticeable effect in cutting down the annual fire loss in the State, due to incendiarism.

STATISTICAL DIVISION

1913 - - 1916

Ralph E. Richman, Secretary of the Fire Marshal Department, in charge of the Statistical Division, 1913 - 1915, reported:

"The object of this division is to collect and compile accurate statistics covering every phase of fire loss in Indiana, and by publicity to arouse the citizens of the State to an active interest in fire prevention."

Statistics, he explained, were obtained from reports sent to his office by "1,487 Fire Marshal assistants in Indiana," meaning all fire chiefs and those town clerks and township trustees whose territories contained no fire department.

Richman's statement for the year 1915 pointed out that his office had made special efforts from the beginning to obtain full and complete reports of every loss occurring by fire and lightening in Indiana. In the beginning, he said, it was frequently necessary to remind many local assistants of their duty, but, "As these duties have become more familiar less correspondence has been required, and now, except in a few instances, each assistant promptly forwards the proper report."

The statute prescribed that fire insurance companies report every fire loss in the State to the Fire Marshal within ten days after adjustment of the loss. These adjusted loss reports, Richman stated, had been chiefly valuable in checking the work of local assistants, and vice versa.

"During the past year (1914) this system of checking also served to disclose that a local fire insurance agent had swindled his company by executing a false proof of loss. When no report of the loss (reported to this office by the insurance company) arrived from our local assistant, inquiry was made of the local officer. He informed us that the property for which the company had paid was not burned and the man to whom the company had made payable their warrant had received no payment. An investigation disclosed that the agent had received and pocketed the amount of loss." In analysing figures and other information obtained by his office, for the year 1914 when 8,006 fires caused the loss of \$7,926,936 the Secretary reported:

"Examination of the causes of these fires argues for the necessity of fire prevention work. Sixty-five per cent of these fires were clearly preventable. If the citizens of Indiana had paid fines for fires due to their criminal negligence in the past year, the sum collected would have been more than sufficient to maintain this department. The human element cannot be eliminated; for that reason a certain number of fires will occur, but ordinary

precautions would eliminate a large part of our fire waste."

Special attention was called to the chief causes of Indiana fires listed below:

The Shingle Roof

Sparks from the chimney alighting on the shingle roof is the most frequent cause. Such fires numbering 1,332 causes loss of \$360,383 in 1914. Noncombustible roof construction would have saved this amount. No city should permit any new building to be covered or any old building to be recovered with combustible roofing. The shingle roof is a dangerous conflagration hazard. Flying embers fall on distant shingle roofs, starting isolated fires in numbers that no fire department can control.

Defective Flues

The defective flue from which 1,266 fires were started in 1914, with loss of \$719,947, is the second cause in frequency. These fires were absolutely inexcusable. Careful and frequent examination of all flues and correction of defects by owners and occupants would eliminate this cause. Flues cracked by settling foundations, disintegrating mortar and crumbling bricks leave space for sparks to escape. The standard for chimney construction prepared by the Fire Marshal requires that all flues be lined with flue tile. This construction prevents flue fires.

Adjoining Buildings

Fires originating from adjoining buildings totalled 836 and caused loss of \$1,113,915 in 1914. No stronger argument to show the responsibility of a man to his neighbor and the community can be found. If a man is willing to hazard his own property by permitting dangerous conditions to exist on his premises, it is clearly the duty of the State to secure the correction of these conditions in order to protect the interests of the community.

Lightning

The 443 losses by lightning in 1914 totalled \$4.9,076, as compared to 1,006 losses, totalling \$864,851 in 1913. This difference was due first to the occurrence of fewer severe thunder storms in 1914 and partly to the increasing use of the lightning rod.

Accumulating evidence shows that the lightning rod, if properly placed, is certain protection from lightning fires. In accounting for the fact that seven buildings equipped with rods were struck during the year, local assistants said that in all seven cases the rods

were in bad shape and not grounded, or that the charge came in over telephone wires.

One farm mutual fire insurance company in Indiana now refuses to accept property not protected by lightning rods. The other Indiana mutuals are rapidly changing their assessments plans to provide for the payment of lightning losses on unprotected property by the owners of such property. The annual assessment rate of the mutuals on property protected by rods is from 7 to 27 cents less per hundred than on protected property. The stock fire insurance companies belonging to the Underwriters Association in New York State grant a reduction of 5 cents a hundred per annum, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a hundred for three years, on farm property protected by lightning rods.

Matches

All 365 fires and loss of \$28,000 during 1914 were due directly to the careless handling of matches. Of these fires 148 were caused by children playing with the tapers. "The strike anywhere" type has justly earned the title of "criminal match." Its careless use causes destruction of property, loss of life and serious injury. Our State might well follow the example of Wisconsin and prohibit the sale of the more dangerous types.

Gasoline

Gasoline explosions in 1914 caused 256 fires and loss of \$131,951. Of these 107 were caused by the careless use of gasoline stoves in the homes. Several of these losses were accompanied by loss of life and serious injury. The chief internal cause of fires in stores is the gasoline explosion. This clearly shows the necessity for compliances with the standard for gasoline storage prepared by this office.

Sparks from Locomotive

The total number of fires during 1914, due to sparks from locomotives, was 237 and the damage \$87,266. It has been declared that all methods for prevention of flying sparks from a locomotive are too expensive to be used. No expense should be spared to find some practicable means of eliminating this fire cause.

Fires of Unknown Origin

Of 8,006 fires reported in 1914, 1762 or 22 per cent were listed as of unknown origin. Experienced fire chiefs determine accurately the cause of fires. Some chiefs report only 8 or 10 per cent without determined causes. Many "unknown origin" reports come from

districts where fires are infrequent. The assistants are cautioned to make every effort to discover the cause of each fire.

Distribution of Loss

The loss experience of 1914 emphasizes the conclusion that the best opportunity for securing results in fire prevention is found in the cities and towns. Seventy-eight per cent of the total number of losses in 1914 was in incorporated cities and towns and but 22 per cent in country districts, though these districts contain 47 per cent of the population. Sixty-one per cent of the number of fires in 1914 occurred in the cities of 4000 or more population, though these cities contain but 39 per cent of the population. Sixty-nine per cent of the loss was in incorporated cities and towns and but 21 per cent in country districts. The city or town, a well organized and compact community, is in position to act through its government for fire prevention.

Extension of fire limits, enforcement of existing fire ordinances, and the inauguration of a system of inspection by members of the fire department with power to require the correction of fire hazards are essential to a successful campaign for fire prevention in cities and towns.

The fire loss to the farmers of the State in 1914 aggregated \$2,420,124. The resident of the rural district now depends on himself in extinguishing fires. For this reason 66 per cent of all fires in the rural districts are total losses. Farmers are finding it profitable to invest in fire extinguishing devices, either individually or collectively. Many fires in the country, especially in dwelling houses, can be extinguished before they cause great damage by small chemical extinguishers. A very large part of the loss in the country is due to defective flues and lightning. Consequently, the fire loss in the country could be materially reduced by the correction of defective flues and the rodding of all farm property.

Deaths and Injuries

Forty-seven adults and 20 children were burned to death in Indiana during the year 1914. Twelve of these children were fatally burned while playing around stoves or while playing with matches. Fifteen adults were burned to death in lodging and dwelling house fires, nine by gasoline explosions and six by kerosene explosions.

One hundred and twenty-eight adults and 38 children were seriously injured. Fifty-five of the injured were caused by gasoline explosions, 22 by kerosene explosions and 22 persons were burned while extinguishing fires.

Deaths and injuries caused by fire in 1915 are classified in the following tables according to cause:

RECORD OF ADULTS BURNED TO DEATH

Cause	Number
Gasolene explosions	14
Kerosene explosions	11
Dress against fire	10
Lodging and dwelling house fires	8
Suicide	3
Putting out fire	2
Gas explosions	1
Electrocuted	<u>1</u>
Total	50
Men	24
Women	26

RECORD OF CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

Cause	Number
Clothes against stove or bonfire	7
Kerosene explosion	6
Playing with matches	4
Unknown	1
Fireworks	1
Gasolene explosion	1
Putting out fire	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	21

Educational Work

Duties of the State Fire Marshal to acquaint the people of Indiana with provisions of

the Fire Marshal law, to make the people fire-prevention conscious and to make them understand the plans for reducing fire losses were at first imposed upon the Statistical Division. In 1922 an Educational Division was created in the office to assume this phase of the work. That this work has had an important part in fire prevention from the beginning is indicated in Secretary Richman's report for 1914 on the subject:

(1) When a report of fire is received, the man sustaining the loss is sent a leaflet on fire prevention containing special reference to the hazard which caused the loss on his property. This leaflet calls attention to the ways of preventing fires from such hazard. This message on fire prevention delivered immediately after the citizen has suffered a loss is sure to attract his attention and often leads to the correction of hazards in other properties owned by the same individual.

(2) Information on the lightning hazard was issued in leaflet form and 15,000 copies were distributed among the farmers of Indiana, principally by local mutual insurance companies.

(3) Rules and regulations governing special hazards prepared by the Inspection Division were distributed over the State, especially at meetings of the Indiana State Fire Prevention Association.

(4) The department, recognizing that clean properties prevent fires as well as disease, placed an automobile in the Indianapolis Health Day Parade. The banners bore this description, "Clean premises mean less disease and fewer fires."

(5) Letters urging special care and precaution on the Fourth of July were sent to the fire chiefs of the State and to heads of police departments in the larger cities. The number of losses caused by Independence Day fireworks in 1913 was 49. But 28 such losses occurred in 1914. The prohibition of the paper balloon by city ordinance would still further lessen the number of Fourth of July fires. Each Mayor and each City Councilman in Indiana was sent a copy of a model ordinance governing the use of fireworks. As a result of this campaign Tipton, Connersville, Attica and other cities passed such an ordinance.

(6) Special use was made of the educational and farmers' journals, which were always ready to give space in their columns to articles on fire prevention of special interest to their readers.

(7) The newspaper bulletin service (a weekly release started by the Statistical Division in 1913) was continued during the first half of the year. It is impossible to estimate the great good accomplished for fire prevention work by these bulletings. They were printed generally by the Indiana newspapers. While much benefit in fire prevention results obtained from the use of these bulleting cannot be measured, yet in several instances immediate results were directly traceable to them. The publication of bulletin No. 55 resulted in the purchase of fire-fighting equipment by several Indiana towns which had been without fire protection prior to that time.

Note: The newspaper bulletin was a weekly release started by the Statistical Division in 1913 and discontinued when the State Board of Accounts questioned the legality of its cost. Its circulation was resumed in 1917, after the Legislature of that year had amended the Fire Marshal Law, authorizing the expenditure. See Recommendations at end of this chapter. Bulletin No. 55 explained how seven Indiana towns had lost \$119,552 in as many conflagrations through failure to provide themselves with fire fighting equipment or service, and advertised a pamphlet published by the Fire Marshal on how to organize a volunteer fire department.

(8) During the past year the message of fire prevention has been taken personally to a large number of people. Numerous addresses on the subject have been given to members of farmers mutual insurance companies at their annual meetings, before commercial clubs, at the state convention of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs, and to many high school pupils.

(9) The department has made use in the past year of motion picture theatres in educational work. Through the courtesy of the National Association of Manufacturers a fire prevention film entitled "A Crime of Carelessness" was shown in six Indiana cities at the time their business districts were being inspected by the Indiana State Fire Prevention Association."

(10) An attempt was made to bring fire prevention lessons before the people at the Indiana State Fair by exhibiting actual fire hazards. A defective flue which had caused a fire was shown beside a model triple clay-lined flue. Fire prevention signs, pictures and placards were exhibited, together with pictures of fires, and fire prevention devices in actual use. Asbestos shingles, pipe covering and non-burnable materials were given a prom-

inent place. Underground gasoline storage tanks, such as are required by the Fire Marshal were in the display, all of which was explained by attendants from this office.

Fire Drills

Marshal Longley reported to Governor Ralston in 1913 that fire drills were being neglected in some of the public schools of Indiana, in violation of Section 14 of the Fire Marshal Law, which required that a drill be held in every school at least once a month. His office had notified all assistant Fire Marshals over the State to see that the law was obeyed, and that the exercises conform to regulations drawn by his office, the Marshal wrote, adding:

"In some instances the school superintendents have failed to realize the importance of the fire drill. It is sincerely hoped that their negligence will not be the cause of any loss of life should a fire occur in the buildings over which they have jurisdiction. Fifty fires occurred in the schoolhouses of the State in the last eight months of 1913."

Note: School house fires in Indiana numbered 82 in 1914; 89 in 1915 and 88 in 1916.

Among recommendations for legislation made by Marshal Longley at the end of his administration, in December, 1916 was this:

"A law making it the duty of school teachers and superintendents to hold one or more fire drills during every school month and providing that no teacher or superintendent shall draw his salary for any month until he certifies to the clerk of the school board or township trustee that such drills have been held in the school over which he presides."

The 1917 Legislature enacted the statute substantially as stated.

The Fire Marshal's rules and regulations for fire drills in the schools were published, as follows:

1. Fire drills are practiced that panics may be averted and the children MARCHED OUT rapidly and WITHOUT CONFUSION.
2. Fire drills should aim at a quick dismissal, without going for coats or hats.
3. Fire drills should be had frequently, but at irregular and secret times.
4. See that all exits open outward.
5. See that the exit facilities are sufficient and unobstructed.
6. Keep the fire escapes free from obstruction, ice and snow. Sprinkle with ashes and sand when slick.

7. Use the fire escapes frequently, both for regular dismissals and for fire drills.
8. Observe the fire drill rules so far as practicable in the regular dismissals.
9. Use a special bell for drill signals. Be sure the signal is DISTINCTIVE.
10. At the sound of the fire signals, all work must cease instantly. Pupils will rise and march as directed, boys leading.
11. Teachers should follow, to be sure that no child has been left behind.
12. Boys should lead and girls follow, or, if possible, separate exits should be taken. Boys often trample girls in a rush and girls are sure to be frightened at boys coming down behind them.
13. The movement of the children shall be by the shortest route and there shall be no crossing of lines.
14. Classes near stairway shall precede those further away; lower floor classes shall precede upper floor classes.
15. Fire drills should conclude with the continued march of the children out and away from the school in different directions.

W. E. Longley.
State Fire Marshal

FIRE PREVENTION DAY

The fire-prevention campaign of 1910, which resulted in the creation of the Fire Marshal Department in 1913, also aroused so much sentiment that Governor Thomas R. Marshall proclaimed October 9, 1911 Fire Prevention Day. The proclamation called upon all citizens of Indiana to observe the fortieth anniversary of the great Chicago fire of October 8-9, 1871, by cleaning trash from their premises and attending exercises devoted to the subject of preventing and controlling fires. This was Indiana's first Fire Prevention Day and Governor Marshall's proclamation was the first of an almost unbroken series to be issued by Hoosier Governors every October down to the present year.

Indiana's First Fire Prevention Day Proclamation:

To the people of the State of Indiana, Greetings:

Efficiency in fire prevention is not commensurate with efficiency in fire fighting. Indiana has learned how to discover and extinguish a fire, but it has not learned, as yet, how to prevent one. The property loss by fire in this state for the year 1910 amounted to

approximately \$5,000,000. Much of that might have been saved had our methods of prevention been as efficient as our methods of extinguishment. This loss in Indiana is a part of a steady annual growth in fire waste throughout the United States amounting to a total of \$214,003,300 in the year 1910. We have devoted ourselves as individuals and as a state, to the task of preventing floods, disease, crime, immorality and other ills which tend to kill and destroy. It is more than time that we devote ourselves to the prevention of fires, the most common and the most destructive, perhaps of all.

Fires are easily preventable if simple paths to knowledge are followed. More thought of the rat and loose match, the neglected flue and the oily rag in a dusty corner will capitalize itself in dollars. Therefore to the end that we may conserve not only our property but our lives, and safeguard them to the best of our ability, I do hereby proclaim October 9, 1911, as Fire Prevention Day in the State of Indiana, and do call upon all citizens on that day to give personal attention to the removal of rubbish and debris from their premises; to setting their heating appliances in safe and proper condition for winter use; to examine chimneys and flues that breakage and cracks may be properly repaired, and that on all other days, as well as this day, they discontinue the burning of rubbish and combustible refuse and the depositing of rags and grass and other articles which by heat cause spontaneous combustion.

I also suggest and recommend that on this day instruction be given to the children in the public schools with reference to the fire hazard of matches, gasoline and other volatile oils and that simple methods of fire prevention and rescue work be taught.

In testimony whereof, I have here-un-to set my hand and caused to be affixed the GREAT SEAL of the State of Indiana, at the capitol in the city of Indianapolis this 16th day of September, A.D., 1911

By the Governor,

Thomas R. Marshall

A report of the first observance of the day under direction of the Fire Marshal Department, October 9, 1913, was made by Marshal Longley, as follows:

"While the adult population of the State gave very little attention to the request for

real fire prevention action, the schools observed the day and studied our fire waste problem and methods of fire prevention. Requests were received for material to be used in presenting this problem to the pupils from more than twenty-five of the larger cities of the State and from many teachers in the rural districts. An excellent plan of observance was followed in Connersville. The superintendent of the city schools directed that the students throughout the city should, in the week containing Fire Prevention Day, devote their compositions to some phase of the fire waste and fire prevention work. Thus no time was taken from school work and the subject was given thorough consideration. The educative value of Fire Prevention Day has been demonstrated. The practice established in 1911 of setting aside one day in each year for education and effective fire prevention work should be continued."

Next year (1914) the Fire Marshal prepared a questionnaire to be filled in by school children, and sent 25,000 printed copies to the schools. The questionnaire:

FIRE PREVENTION QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME.....
STREET AND NUMBER.....
Do you use safety matches?.....
Are floors under stoves protected, and how?.....
Are walls, ceilings and partitions protected from over-heating of stoves of
furnace?;.....
How are ashes disposed of?.....
Of what material is the house?.....
Of what material is the basement?.....
Is basement or foundation enclosed?.....
Are chimneys built on the ground or on brackets?.....
Are chimneys in good repair?.....
Do stovepipes pass through attic, closets or unused rooms?.....
Do stovepipes pass through partition without metal protectors?.....
Do you keep gasoline?.....
Where and how?.....

Do you use stoves or furnace, and what kind?.....
Do you use kerosene?.....
Have you any fire extinguishers?.....
Are you familiar with the location of the fire alarm box nearest your home?.....
Where is it?.....
Do you know how to turn in an alarm?.....
Do you know the telephone number of the fire department?.....
Name any unsafe conditions that exist in or about your home.....;

Another 25,000 copies of the questionnaire were sent to the schools for Fire Prevention Day of 1915, and this time the Fire Marshal sponsored a prize essay contest among the children, on the subject of fire prevention. Eighty-four manuscripts were submitted and first prize of \$15 was awarded to Gordon Clevenger of the Greensburg high school.

Additional to the questionnaire, fire prevention leaflets, containing thirteen warnings against dangerous habits in the home were displayed in 3000 school rooms. The leaflets read thus:

TO PREVENT FIRES.

NEVER--neglect to have all flues cleaned, examined and repaired at least once each year.

NEVER--pass stove pipes through ceilings, roofs or wooden partitions.

NEVER--permit rubbish to accumulate in basements, workshops or anywhere about the premises.

NEVER--keep ashes in wooden boxes or deposit them against wooden buildings or partitions.

Keep ashed in closed metal receptacles.

NEVER--use any other than safety matches. Never leave them accessible to children. Never

leave a match until you know that it is out. Keep matches in closed metal receptacles.

NEVER--fail to place metal protection under all stoves and protect woodwork where stoves or furnaces are close to walls.

NEVER--keep gasoline except in closed safety containers. Never use it at night or near

open fires. Never store quantities of ten gallons or more except in underground tanks.

NEVER--use gasoline and kerosene stoves except with the greatest care.

NEVER--use kerosene to start a fire.

NEVER--use glass bowls fore kerosene lamps.

NEVER--connect gas stoves, heaters or hot plates with rubber hose.

NEVER--hang drapery or cloth of any kind near a fire.

NEVER--change your electric wiring without consulting a competent electrician.

Write to the State Fire Marshal for information on special hazards, such as storing of gasoline and explosives and construction of moving picture shows.

INDIANA STATE FIRE MARSHAL DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY LONGLEY

Before retiring from office State Fire Marshal Longley recommended to Governor Ralston the passage of fifteen amendments to the Fire Marshal Law, the need of which had become apparent, he said, in the administration of his office.

Among these recommendations were four which the 1917 General Assembly passed and several others which later became laws or ordinances of most cities and towns.

Among amendments passed by the 1917 Legislature based upon Longley's recommendations were the following:

(1) Establishing second degree or attempted arson and fixing punishment at one to eight years imprisonment.

(2) Provision to utilize municipal fire departments in cities of the first, second, third and fourth classes for inspection and fire prevention work.

(3) Giving the Fire Marshal authority to make expenditures from the Fire Marshal Fund for dissemination of fire prevention propaganda.

(4) Requiring disbursing officer to withhold salary from any public school superintendent, principal or teacher who failed to certify that he conducted a fire drill of children under his jurisdiction during the month.

(5) Relieving fire insurance companies from reporting fires to Fire Marshal Department provided they report through actuarial bureaux of the company, thus eliminating duplication of reports.

Law passed in 1939 as recommended by Longley and all succeeding Fire Marshals:

Prohibiting use or retail sale of fireworks except with permission of State Fire Marshal.

Standard Hose Coupling

That all fire departments of Indiana be required to adopt the national standard hose coupling, so that the cities and towns using fire hose could help one another in time of conflagration. Later adoption by most municipalities of the standard coupling or adapters made possible the Mutual Aid Plan devised by Fire Marshal Clem Smith for the present emergency. (see also Marshal Friedley's report below)

Friedley stated that during the first ten months of 1918 his Inspection Division had issued 1753 orders based on personal inspections. These orders had required the removal of dilapidated buildings and other structures, repair of buildings and improvement of garages, motion picture theatres, dry cleaning establishments and school buildings in which fire hazards existed, and improvement in storage places or discontinuance of storing inflammable liquids and explosives. He classified these 1753 orders thus:

Removal orders	500
Repair	131
Schools	52
Garages	470
Garages discontinued	60
Motion picture theatres	73
Dry Cleaning Plants	47
Gasoline	398
Explosives	22

This list included only such orders as were issued directly from the Fire Marshal's office, not those issued by Fire Marshal assistants over the State. (The new amendment to the law, effective July 1, 1917 required fire departments of first, second, third and fourth class cities to make periodical inspections of buildings in their cities.) Nor did it include the many unrecorded minor orders and verbal instructions given by inspectors at the time of inspection.

"The cooperative spirit of the public is manifested by the cheerful acceptance of and prompt compliance with these orders," Friedley reported "There have been comparatively few appeals from such orders, the reasons given for the majority of appeals being conditions brought about by the war, namely, scarcity of labor and materials and the great advance in prices."

On March 1, 1917, the Fire Marshal created a Fire Prevention Engineering Division, under supervision of John C. Bagley, an experienced engineer, to make a survey of twenty-five state institutions. The survey was requested by Governor Goodrich as a result of a disastrous fire which had occurred at the Indiana Reformatory, Jeffersonville.

The Governor demanded facts regarding the institutions "the same as they would be given to the management of private or commercial institutions."

Marshal Friedley reported that: "Up to September 30, 1918, eighteen of the institutions had been inspected and reported upon. The remainder will be finished before the first of January, 1919. There is no doubt but that this survey will be of great value in conserving life and property, as a large number of the hazards have already been eliminated, and ways and means for proper extinguishment of fires are being formulated.

"We have found that in most of the institutions there is a lack of proper fire equipment, as well as a need for proper attention to minor deficiencies and conditions that weaken the institution from the standpoint of fire prevention and fire protection. Remedies for these conditions have been taken care of in the recommendations."

Further information on the subject is not in the records. Marshal Friedley reported in October, 1919, "The work of this division has been carried on in a limited way since the resignation of the department's Fire Prevention Engineer in May, 1919."

HOSE COUPLINGS

Following Fire Marshal Longley's recommendation that all Indiana fire departments be required to adopt the national standard hose couplings, Marshal Friedley incorporated this comment in his Annual Report for 1918:

"There are 189 towns and cities in Indiana using fire hose. Of these cities only a small percentage can be of assistance to each other because of the lack of uniformity in size of hose couplings. There are forty-nine sizes of couplings now in use by the several fire departments. This department is now recommending the converting or change of couplings to standard, or the adoption of a plan of standardizing the use of hose couplings suggested by the Fire Prevention Engineer of this department. This work has begun, and it is hoped that within the next few months each and every fire department in this State will be so equipped that it can render to, and receive aid from any other department."

And in Marshal Friedley's 1919 report:

"Favorable progress has been made in the work of equipping the fire departments with the hose coupling adapters designed by the engineer of this office for the purpose

of enabling cities to be of service to each other in fighting fires, and at the present time eighty-five cities and towns are supplied with these adapters. Indiana stands in the front rank in the matter of establishing interchangeability of fire hose couplings, being among the first States to take definite steps in this important work. The hose couplings in Lebanon and Thorntown were successfully converted to standard dimensions by the tap and die method. This work was done under the supervision of J. H. Howland, engineer for the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and will be carried to other cities of the State as soon as this department is able to purchase the necessary tools and secure the services of competent engineers."

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Circulars on Garage Hazard

Through 1919 the Inspection Division sent circulars to all municipal officials, fire departments, business men and others in the State calling their attention to the new fire hazard which had arisen in Indiana with the coming of automobiles. The circulars said in part:

"With the rapid growth of the automobile industry in the past few years, business interests have been making strenuous efforts to take care of it - in many instances at the sacrifice of all ordinary rules of safety.

Garages and repair shops have been opened up in every city, town and village in the State-some in old livery barns, some in abandoned skating rinks, and many of them operating in frame buildings with wooden floors, heated by stoves, lighted by open lights, and otherwise surrounded by unsafe conditions. Many of them endanger other valuable property -- in fact, create a situation that demands the most careful attention on the part of local officials.

These garage dangers are distinct fire hazards that were not foreseen when the buildings were built, and it is with the idea of discouraging the continued use of this unsafe class of buildings for garage purposes, and the adoption of safe standards of garage construction, that the State Fire Marshal Department is seeking the assistance and cooperation of contractors, builders and those who now own or contemplate the erection of garages.

Arson Investigation and Legal Division

Marshal Friedley revised the title of his Legal Division to "Arson Investigation and Legal Division" to emphasize the function of suppressing incendiarism, which function now surpassed other legal duties of the department, and incidentally, continued to gain in importance until succeeding fire marshals dropped the "legal" part from the title and made it simply "Arson Division."

Friedley's attorney, Newman T. Miller, prosecuted firebugs so vigorously that he himself was appointed Fire Marshal in 1921. The attorney was required by law to assist prosecuting attorneys of all Indiana counties in presenting cases of incendiarism to the courts, and these included (by legislation in 1915) cases of attempted arson.

Miller and his assistants obtained 21 convictions out of 39 arson cases filed in 1918; 17 convictions of 36 cases in 1919, and 17 convictions of 36 cases in 1920.

In his report to Marshal Friedley in 1918, Miller elaborated on the philosophy of his predecessor, Roger W. Wallace, and explained:

"Arson is a crime which is recognized in the law and by lawyers to be one of the most difficult upon which to obtain evidence and secure convictions. This is true because the crime is generally committed or planned by men and women schooled and skilled in crime; educated, keen, and adroit planners and thinkers who have spent much of their time and energies thinking on criminal subjects. It can be said safely, that incendiarism is a criminal science. New ways and new methods are being employed daily to do the deed without detection. If the plan succeeds, much of the evidence, if not all, is destroyed, and, as many times is the case, the fire occurring at a time when the person responsible for starting it is many miles away, thereby enabling him to prove an alibi; done often under cover of darkness when all neighbors are asleep, or during an electric storm, so that it will be thought that lightning is responsible.

"Many are the methods and great have been the profits of the firebugs. The most active and skilled criminal minds of our state and nation are engaged in this destructive and atrocious industry. No other crime is so carefully and completely cloaked and shrouded

with secrecy and cunningness as is the crime of arson. There is no more profitable criminal industry than arson. There is no better way for the alien enemy to wreak destruction than by this method. There is no more satisfying way for a man or woman to get revenge than by burning the property of his enemy. There is no mental relief for the pyromaniac equal to the seeing of a burning building. There is no better way for a criminal to hide or destroy the evidence in a prior and another crime than by burning the evidence of his victim.

"Notwithstanding the many difficulties that are hedged about the successful prosecution of arson, the records kept by the Indiana Fire Marshal show that since the passage of the Fire Marshal law, Indiana is rapidly becoming a place where firebugs may not operate with impunity."

Educational and Statistical Division

In addition to revising the Legal Division, Marshal Friedley changed his Statistical Division, as indicated above, to give preeminence to its educational function, on the theory that "fire prevention is largely dependent upon the proper application of educational methods." The theory gained approval and later fire marshals of Indiana dedicated the division to educational activities exclusively. Meanwhile, Friedley's Annual Reports explained the work of his division, as follows:

(1) Preparation for the press of news bulletins containing fire prevention propaganda and directions for eliminating hazards, such as shingle roofs, defective flues, accumulated rubbish, unsafe electrical fixtures.

(2) Fire prevention addresses made by the Fire Marshal, his deputies and assistants before teachers' institutes, Rotary Clubs, schools, etc. In 1918 the Fire Marshal appeared before most of the ninety-two county teachers' institutes and urged that the subject of Fire Prevention be added to the curriculum of the public schools. An exhibit of fire prevention methods was shown at the Indiana State Fair in that year.

(3) Observation of Fire Prevention Day. Governor Goodrich issued proclamations in 1918, 1919 and 1920 but was ill and failed to issue one in 1917. In lieu of this Marshal Friedley sent model proclamations to mayors of all cities and towns requesting them to issue the proclamations locally. During the two war years county councils of

defense gave important assistance in observing the day, particularly in the schools. The 1919 observance was postponed from October 9 to November 2, a date beyond the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign, and again because of the influenza epidemic which closed the schools to the week of November 18-23.

(4) Fire drills in schools. After the 1917 Legislature amended the fire drill law, withholding pay from school teachers who neglected fire drills, the exercises were held in all schools with A-plus punctuality.

Marshal Friedley referred to the pedagogues' good deportment in his Annual Report for 1917 and explained that his office had sent a fire drill manual to all teachers in the State, to help them in planning the drills.

To show the need for such exercises the Marshal included statistics on recent school house fires, most of which he said had fortunately occurred out of school hours. His figures showed:

	No. of schoolhouse losses	Property Losses
1913 (last eight months)	50	\$ 57,164
1914	82	181,292
1915	89	117,979
1916	88	188,487
1917 (first eight months)	42	59,137

The Education Division reported also, in 1918, that it had obtained the services of many inspectors of Farm Mutual Insurance Companies over the State for inspection of farm properties, explaining that, "This means of reaching the farmer with firsthand information relating to fire prevention matters should result in the saving of valuable and much-needed farm resources."

1921-1925

Newman T. Miller, State Fire Marshal

Newman T. Miller had been a lawyer and at one time deputy prosecutor in Kokomo and had represented Howard County in the State Legislature, in 1915 and 1917. As attorney for State Fire Marshal Friedley he had made such a good record investigating suspicious fires, and prosecuting arsonists that Governor Warren T. McCray appointed him Fire Marshal in 1921, to succeed Friedley.

Arson Investigation Division

Miller's attention naturally turned first to the legal functions of his department. A new kind of incendiarism was spreading through Indiana at the time. Moonshiners and "blind tiger" proprietors, spawned by Prohibition, were burning their establishments to destroy evidence, when threatened by raiding enforcement officials.

This new arsonist challenged the Fire Marshal Department just when that office was congratulating itself on making Indiana, "a place where firebugs may not operate with impunity."

As attorney for the department, Miller had investigated 108 suspicious fires in 1918; 94 fires in 1919, and 88 in 1920. In his first year as Fire Marshal the number of fires of questionable origin jumped to 115 and in the second year (1922) to a new high of 274. Miller then reported:

"The work of this division (Arson Investigating) has increased over that of any previous year. This increase may be accounted for in two ways, first by the fact that there have been more fires of a suspicious or incendiary origin, and second by the fact that more guilty persons, habitually committing the crime of arson, have been apprehended."

The new high record of work reached in 1922 practically doubled in the next three years, as seen on a chart made from Miller's five Annual Reports. Suspicious fires investigated in 1925 numbered 468, as against 274 in 1922 and convictions jumped from 22 in 1922 to 37 in 1925. The chart is reproduced below, followed by Miller's explanation of the division's work during his last year in office.

	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>	<u>1924</u>	<u>1925</u>
Fires investigated	115	274	336	347	468
Incendiary	45	41	69	95	111
Confessions		19	46	29	39
Cases filed	34	33	48	35	48
Convicted	15	22	29	25	37
Acquitted	2	2	4	8	2
Dismissals		4	15	15	7
Jury Disagreements.....	2		1	3	
Pending in court for trial.....	18	33	38	28	45
Unknown (suspicious)	12	116	127	118	204
Unknown (careless or accidental)	58	117	140	134	153

"The success of this year, (1925) surpasses all other previous years in the history of the State Fire Marshal's office and this success is due to the hearty cooperation of the prosecuting attorneys, to the city fire chiefs, to the city police departments, to the city clerks, to the town marshals, to the township trustees and other good citizens of the State in reporting to the State Fire Marshal Department suspicious fires, preserving the evidence of incendiarism found on the premises, and giving information which would lead to the apprehension and detention of the person or persons guilty of setting fires. This success is also due to the unrelenting, untiring and unending efforts of our capable and efficient investigators."

Inspection Division

Early in his administration Marshal Miller placed the Inspection Division under direction of his deputy, John D. Cramer, now Deputy Commissioner of the Indiana Department of Insurance.

Cramer carried on the work substantially as performed by his predecessors in the division, issuing orders for repair or removal of unsafe buildings, garages, motion picture theatres, school houses and dry cleaning plants. These orders numbered 2372 in one year (1923) and all but 537 were complied with immediately. Those effected by the 537 orders were still within the time limit set by the department when the report was made.

All orders were issued by the department after a careful resume of the work of inspectors, primarily that the menace to human life might be eliminated as far as possible in places of assembly and public meetings, said the report.

Special attention was given during the basketball season 1924 to halls and auditoriums

in Indiana where games were being held, said the Annual Report for that year, explaining:

"Due to the popularity of basket ball and the lack of sufficient capacity of halls and buildings to accommodate the crowds attending, the department was taxed to the utmost during the season to inspect these places of assembly, providing that all precautions against fire and panic is taken, adequate exits provided, and all safety measures taken to avoid the occurrence in Indiana of such disaster as befell Cleveland, S. C."

Educational Division

Indiana became the fifth State in the union to have a women's division in its Fire Marshal Department when Marshal Miller appointed a woman, Vivian T. Wheatcraft of White-land, to supervise the Educational Division.

Supervisor Wheatcraft reported in 1924, that education in fire prevention was making great progress throughout the State and that remarkable interest was being displayed in the subject. So insistent had become the demand for information relative to the department that it had issued a semi-official "Year Book and Manual of Fire Prevention" for general distribution.

The Educational Supervisor reported further that the cooperation by fire chiefs, city officials, township trustees and prosecuting attorneys had helped make it possible to reach more effectively each community in the State with the bulletins and publicity of the department, stressing the necessity and value of fire prevention.

An enthusiasm and interest never before in evidence marked the preparations for fire prevention week October 5-11 (1924) said the report, "with chambers of commerce, civic clubs and other organizations planning activities for the week." The division, added the report, sent out 36,000 pieces of literature on the subject of fire prevention.

Mrs. Nellie M. Long of New Albany, who became Educational Director in 1925, and remained through two years (1926-1927) of the next administration, reported at the end of her first year that she had put on a fire prevention program in the Indiana schools and had lectured before high schools and grades of all incorporated cities. Also she had lectured to teachers of the State at many county institutes, held in the late summer.

"This division is receiving splendid cooperation from superintendents, teachers,

and the public at large," she stated, adding:

"Since 80 per cent of all fires are preventable the work of this very important division is to spread the gospel of fire prevention and this can be done best through education. Every possible chance to emphasize fire prevention is being utilized in clubs, conventions and other public gatherings."

1926-1932

Alfred Hogston, State Fire Marshal

Governor Ed Jackson, who took office in 1925, waited a year before changing the State Fire Marshal, then appointed Alfred Hogston, Grant County attorney, and Hogston, reappointed by Governor Harry G. Leslie, served seven years. He had been a State Senator in 1918. Before taking a law degree at Indiana University he was principal of the Jonesboro public schools.

Because of his school teaching experience, the new Fire Marshal was expected to give special attention to the Educational angle of fire protection. His annual reports show that he had four different directors of Education in seven years but do not explain why he made so many changes, or what work two of his directors accomplished.

Marshal Hogston developed the Dry Cleaning Division, at least gave the first and only comprehensive explanation of that division to be found in available records, other than the statute creating it.

Dry Cleaning Division

The Annual Report for 1926 carries this statement, by Rollie C. J. Granger, Dry Cleaning Engineer:

"The dry cleaning division of the State Fire Marshal Department is functioning under a law enacted by the legislature of 1921. Ever since this law has been in effect the division has been under the supervision of one man whose duty it is to inspect each and every plant in the state annually, make such orders or recommendations as in his opinion should be so ordered or recommended.

"From the time said law went into effect until September 30, 1925, this division was under the supervision of Mr. Geo. H. Felthaus of Evansville, who while having same under his direction accomplished a great deal of good.

"On October 1, 1925, this division was put under the direction of Rollie C. J. Granger of Logansport. While a great deal of credit for that which has been accomplished goes to Mr. Felthaus, yet without the aid of all the various fire chiefs, the president

and secretary of the Dry Cleaners Association and the respective cleaners themselves, the work would have been done under a great handicap.

"Numerous plants that were in operation before the law went into effect have been rebuilt so as to conform to the law, the individual cleaner finding that in order to meet competition and turn out satisfactory work, it was necessary to equip his plant with the latest improved machinery, etc., and such changes had to be made in compliance with the law.

"People in general have found that they were taking their own lives, in a sense of the word, by even attempting to do any individual cleaning for themselves and find that they can get same done much better by sending it to a licensed cleaner.

"With modern equipment the cleaners have put the price for such work so low that one can not take a chance of being burned by trying to do same themselves, and as a result the industry has grown very substantially each year.

"With their modern equipment, proper ventilation, fire extinguishing apparatus and proper cleaning fluid (the result of long research) the cleaning industry is not the fire hazard as it is generally recognized to be.

"The dry cleaners themselves sponsored the law, not with any selfish motive, as they are sometimes charged, but that the taxpayers of Indiana might through education, etc., see the harm and danger in trying to do such work for himself, and that plants being built in the future would be such that the fire hazard would not be as great."

At the end of the next fiscal year, 1927, Granger reported that numerous improvements had been made in plants throughout Indiana. Many firms, he said, had erected new buildings and installed modern machinery. Others had rebuilt their plants or made alterations as required by inspectors of the division.

The law creating the Dry Cleaning Division fixed certain fees to be paid into the Fire Marshal fund by the cleaning plants and these taxes have made the division self-supporting from the beginning. One of Marshal Hogston's financial statements for the division explains how this works:

Dry Cleaning Division

For year ending September 30, 1930, this Division of the Department issued:

296 renewal permits @ \$15.00	\$4,440.00
10 change of ownership @ \$25.00	250.00
8 rebuilding @ \$25.00	200.00
16 new plant permits @ \$25.00	<u>400.00</u>
	\$5,290.00
Interest	27.32
Total	\$5,317.32

Disbursements for year ---

Personal services	\$2,000.00
Other operating expenses	2,100.00
Equipment	<u>1,178.55</u> \$5,278.55
Reverting to general fund	\$ 38.77

Other Years

Although the Dry Cleaning Division was created in 1921 the first figures on collections or disbursements by the division were made public in 1924. These statistics and those of other years to the end of Marshal Hogston's administration, excepting 1930, shown above, and 1929 which were omitted from Hogston's report, show the following receipts and cost of running the division:

	Receipts	Disbursements
1924	\$8,365.69	\$6,955.74
1925	3,495.00	4,180.46
1926	4,720.00	1,897.20
1927	4,472.25	2,095.30
1928	5,132.83	4,709.15
1929	5,225.00	no report
1930	5,034.54	4,991.81

1931	5,317.32	5,278.55
1932	5,025.00	5,020.84

Educational Division

Nellie M. Long, Director, 1926

Nellie M. Long reported that during the year her department had given all its time to grade and high schools of the State. Two hundred buildings were visited, and in each building three things were done. First, talks were given on fire prevention; second, students were organized in fire prevention committees; third, all buildings were inspected. Mrs. Long said that she had spoken to 60,750 children in 278 addresses during the year, and in addition had made talks at twenty-four county teachers' institutes.

Nellie M. Long, 1927

"The educational program of the State Fire Marshal Department has been enthusiastically accepted by the school executives and teachers of Indiana. Boys and girls are now being systematically taught how to prevent fires in practically every school of the State.

Benj. R. Inman, Plainfield, Educational Chief, 1928

(Following the text of his predecessor)

"The educational program of the State Fire Marshal Department has been enthusiastically accepted by the school executives and teachers of Indiana. Boys and girls are now being systematically taught how to prevent fires in practically every school of the State."

Benj. R. Inman, 1929

"In the Educational Division we carry on a constant educational program for fire prevention. This program is carried on by speakers, through the newspapers and the issuance of bulletins to the schools, fire chiefs, trustees and various civic and social clubs."

Zach. C. Sanderson, Educational Director, 1930

"The Educational Division carries on a constant fire prevention educational campaign. During Fire Prevention Week, October 5 to 11, 1930, representatives of this Department made 72 fire prevention talks, reaching 14,277 children and 1,283 adults. In addition,

the Department sent out a great deal of publicity, announcements of various kinds, letters to different officials asking for or acknowledging cooperation. Also, a great many school officials, fire chiefs, Chamber of Commerce secretaries and others put on very splendid fire prevention programs without asking for help from this department. During the year a general education program in the various service clubs, women's clubs and the schools of the state was kept going. At present an intensive education program with the Boy Guides of Indiana, an organization of 20,000 members, and the Boy Scouts, of whom there are approximately 10,000 members in the state is in progress. The necessity of civic responsibility among the younger generation is being emphasized. It is estimated that some 30,000 boys are being enlisted in this program, both city and country youths."

1931

No Educational Division Report of Record.

1932

E. F. Jacqua, of New Albany, Educational Assistant

No report.

Arson Division

The Indiana General Assembly in 1927 amended the Arson law, re-defining the crime in the first degree; defining Arson in the second degree (concerning non-dwelling buildings) and defining Attempted Arson as a crime. The new law was phrased substantially as recommended by Fire Marshal Longley and his successors in office and was hailed by Marshal Hogston's department as "a long step forward."

Hogston's Chief Investigator, Albert Fowler, reported in the annual Year Book for that year, that, "The handicaps of the old law have been eliminated in the new law. Now we can better cope with the most elusive of criminals - the firebug."

He reported also that his division had recruited and organized volunteer arson squads in all the ninety-two counties to aid the Fire Marshal in investigating suspicious fires and apprehending arsonists, and said that these squads had already demonstrated

their "possibilities as effective units of law enforcement."

The effect of the new law was not so immediately noticeable, however, in statistics. Hogston's report for 1926, the year before the law became effective, showed that his Arson Division had investigated 389 suspicious fires and made sixty-eight arrests. His report for 1929 showed 379 investigations and fifty-nine arrests, and gave no explanation for the fact that figures on the subject were left out of his 1927 and 1928 Annual Reports. A compilation of arson investigations in Hogston's administration from available records tells a fragment of the story, as follows:

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Suspicious fires investigated	389	no report	no report	379	253	351	353
Arrests	68	"	"	59	15	69	66
Confessions	45	"	"	25	24	61	42
Convictions	36	"	"	40	15	41	38

Inspection Division

Harry N. Styner, who is now an inspector for Fire Marshal Clem Smith, was Chief Inspector for Marshal Hogston in 1926, when the Inspection Division wrote more than 1,000 orders for removal or repair of fire hazards. Styner reported that 80 per cent of these orders had been complied with immediately.

His statement in the 1926 Year Book said that his department had made 6,000 additional recommendations and that these had been carried out without the requirement of written orders.

The Division skipped two years in reporting its work, then gave statistics for 1929 and the three last years of Hogston's administration. A summary of these reports is shown in the following table:

	1929	1930	1931	1932
Number of inspections	1,242	1,977	1,589	1,591
Orders issued	358	279	379	265
Compliances on verbal or written orders	1,126	1,341	1,629	1,040

Styner complimented the Division's eight inspectors on doing good work and the

citizens of Indiana for cooperating, "to a wonderful extent in carrying out recommendations issued by this department."

He agreed with preceding inspectors in urging the installation of automatic sprinklers in certain types of buildings, declaring that:

"It is worthy of notice that lives have never been lost in a sprinklered building. It is better to get wet than burned."

1933----

Clem Smith, State Fire Marshal

In reorganizing the state government in 1933, Governor Paul V. McNutt created a division of Public Safety and included in it the State Fire Marshal Department and the State Police, under the direction of Al G. Feeney.

Clem Smith became State Fire Marshal, and through reappointments by Governors M. Clifford Townsend ~~xxxx~~ in 1937 and Henry F. Schricker in 1941 has held the position successively to date.

The Fire Marshal Department under Clem Smith's administration began functioning in the height of

the depression. By reducing its staff and practicing other economies the department cut operating costs 40 percent, as shown in the accompanying tabulation.

Reporting on June 30, 1933 for a nine-month period (because of a change in dates of the State's fiscal year) the Fire Marshal Department showed a total expenditure of \$52,515.48, from a budget of \$70,500, allowed by the legislature from calculations based upon expenditures of the preceding administration. This meant that the department gave \$17,984.52, back to the general fund.

During the next period, June 30, 1933 to July 1, 1934, the department economized further and operated twelve months on \$52,632.03, as against \$93,941.41, expended by the department in the year 1931-32.

In reducing expenses, the department eliminated seven inspectors and ten arson investigators. Yet it carried on the regularly established functions of the five divisions and in addition performed a considerable amount of new work. The divisions were: Inspection, Arson Investigation, Educational, Statistical and Dry Cleaning. Additional work included (1) inspecting plans and specifications for new buildings in the cities; (2) inspecting electric wiring on farms and (3) in ¹⁹³⁷~~1917~~, inspecting thousands of dwellings damaged by the disastrous floods of that year.

This work of the Inspection Division in the cities, the country and along the Ohio River, is reported briefly in the Chief Inspector's Annual Reports and is explained further in contemporary records.

Chief Inspector, Joseph J. Scherer reported for 1933:

"During the past nine months the Inspection Division of the State Fire Marshal Department conducted 1,061 inspections, and upon request of owners made ninety-eight re-inspections. The department received 615 compliances of orders issued, and not one case was appealed to court from the decision of the Fire Marshal. This division not only passes upon property which endangers public safety

Total cost of operating Fire Marshal Department, Exclusive of Dry
Cleaning Division:

1913 nine months	\$26,811.91	1935 twelve months	\$59,934.02
1917 twelve months	31,538.64	1936 " "	57,850.13
1925 " "	77,502.51	1937 " "	58,268.05
1929 " "	80,360.30	1938 " "	72,877.36
1930 " "	87,086.58	1939 " "	81,356.83
1931 " "	87,098.63	1940 " "	84,778.82
1932 " "	93,941.49	1941 " "	81,733.55
1933 nine months	52,515.48	1942 " "	92,313.78
1934 twelve months	52,632.03	1943 " "	94,553.11

and welfare and makes efforts to eliminate all hazards, but also passes upon blue prints for public construction of various types, promulgates rules and regulations concerning the handling of volatile liquids and explosives, specifies certain regulations regarding theatres and places of public amusement, which doubtless prevents many potential fires throughout the State."

Inspection Division, 1934

The division reported making 1,845 inspections and 259 reinspections during the year. Two hundred ninety dilapidated buildings were razed and 73 repaired. Compliances numbered 242; official orders 378 and appeals five.

All state and most of the county institutional buildings were inspected, and officials in charge were advised to remove certain fire hazards where found. Eleven county infirmaries were overhauled as a result of the inspections, and one infirmary was condemned.

Public garages, filling stations and bulk gasoline storage plants were given special attention. "With few exceptions" said the report, "the dealers and handlers of inflammable liquids evidenced a willingness to correct electrical and other defects constituting fire hazards."

Theatres also were inspected, and more than 250 corrections were required.

Inspection Division, 1935

The division's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935 was made in statistics, as follows:

	Inspections Made	Letters of Recom- mendation to Owners of Property	Ordered Removed	Compliances
Hotels	318	317		177
Theatres	198	69		54
Schools	182	102		17
Public Halls	97	19		13

	Inspections Made	Letters of Recom- mendation to Owners of Property	Ordered Removed	Compliances
Mercantile Buildings	258	209		197
Churches	22	8		8
Institutional Buildings	14	3		3
Factories	1,185	15		14
Dilapidated Structures	<u>322</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>260</u>
Total	1,596	742	268	743

	Number	Compliances
Deputy and Assistant orders issued	598	163
Reinspections	600	
Plans and specifications checked	305	
Approvals given of plans and specifications submitted	296	
Plans resubmitted to architect for corrections	9	
Reinspection of plans and specifications	9	
General safety bulletin letters distributed	3,422	

Inspection Division, 1936

"The personnel of this division consists of the Chief Inspector (Joseph J. Scherer) and four field representatives.... Special care and attention has been given to the construction of new schoolhouses and additions to existing schools. During the past year 165 school units either have been completed or are now under construction."

Plans and specifications checked and approved numbered 542. Other inspections were as follows:

	Inspections Made	Letters of Recommendation	Ordered Removed	Compliances
Industrial Buildings	290	284	6	96
Commercial Buildings	1,304	1,293	11	433
Public Assembly Buildings	708	707	1	42
Residential Buildings	<u>300</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>284</u>
Total	2,602	2,453	149	855

Inspection Division 1937

During the year more than 2,000 inspections of schools were made, and permits were issued for more than 500 filling stations and bulk gasoline plants.

The Division was confronted with a difficult problem during the early Spring, caused by the great flood which occurred in Southern Indiana. The entire personnel of the department was on flood duty. Four thousand five hundred property inspections were made during this period. This included all camps where refugees were housed, as well as concentration points for supplies and flood workers. The department served as a clearing house for the dispatch of equipment and materials. It was aided by the engineer corps of the various insurance companies of the state and by the fire departments, both professional and volunteer, which donated manpower and equipment, and by the Indiana State Fire Prevention Association.

"Since the flood the department has kept in contact with, and has aided the various Ohio River cities," said the Annual Report for 1937. "Even now we are engaged in cleaning up and razing flood-damaged structures, and also in reestablishing homes for many of those persons whose homes were lost. A serious attempt is also being made to eliminate any fire hazard that might exist in connection with housing in the State. Over 2,000 dilapidated structures have been removed, and about 8,000 repairs have been effected."

The department reported that it had cooperated with the Rural Electrification Membership Corporation by inspecting 5,000 buildings lately wired, to be serviced by their utility companies.

Inspection Division, 1938

Total number of inspections made during year	8,682
Total number of compliances during year	4,592
Inspection and approval of plans	725

Theatre permit fees

For the period of July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938 this division of the department issued:

498 Class A Theatre Operating permits @ \$15.....	\$ 7,470.00
337 Class B Theatre Operating permits @ \$10.....	<u>3,370.00</u>
	\$10,840.00

Inspection Division 1939

Pat Hyland, Chief Inspector

The Inspection Division consisted of a chief inspector and eleven field inspectors. Of the eleven field men, three specialized in electrical, institutional and theatre inspections and the others did general work.

For the preceding three years, the Inspection Division had cooperated with the Rural Electrification Administration in the matter of electrifying farm homes. By June 30, 1939, fifty-one counties in the state had R.E.A. projects. This added burden on the division necessitated the appointment of thirty project inspectors, to scrutinize all farm houses or buildings before power could be turned on. These inspectors reported making 8,000 visits during the year.

In addition to this work, the division examined 912 sets of plans and specifications for construction of public buildings.

The Inspection Division further inspected all plans for alteration, remodeling or new installations of gasoline equipment at filling stations and bulk storage plants. Tentative permits for the installations were issued by the department, upon receipt of applications and drawings, and when work was completed, a final inspection was made, and the permit was granted if approved by the department.

Inspection Division Report

Schoolhouse inspections and reinspections	577
Theatre inspections and reinspections	1,030
Theatre operating permits issued	447
Miscellaneous inspections and reinspections (public buildings)	3,075

Exposure hazard inspections	2,470
Official orders issued	279
Assistant orders issued	80
Letter orders issued	4,182
Official orders complied	343
Assistant orders complied	65
Letter orders complied	1,158
Theatre orders complied	154
School orders complied	60
Rural farm wiring inspections	8,000
Rural farm wiring approvals	<u>7,600</u>
Total number of inspections made during year	15,152
Total number of compliances during year	9,380
Inspection and approval of plans	912

Inspection Division, 1940

"For the past three years the Inspection Division has cooperated with the Rural Electrification Administration in the matter of electrification of farm homes in the State. The division has thirty R.E.A. inspectors whose duties are to inspect all farm houses or buildings before the power is turned on. During the past year 10,000 farm wiring inspections have been made."

Itemized report of field work:

Schoolhouse inspections and reinspections	1,896
Theatre inspections and reinspections	984
Theatre Operating Permits issued	316
Miscellaneous inspections and reinspections	2,054
Official Orders issued	132
Assistant orders issued	56

Letter orders issued	4,775
Official orders complied	1142
Assistant orders complied	214
Letter orders complied	534
Theatre orders complied	382
School orders complied	154
Gasoline inspections and reinspections	841
Electrical inspections	158
Gasoline approvals	305
Rural farm wiring inspections	13,500
Rural farm wiring approvals	12,000
Inspection and approval of plans	<u>250</u>
Total number of inspections made during year	21,745
Total number of compliances during year	1,568
Exposure hazard inspections	3,021

Arson Investigation
1933 ---- 1940

During the period of 1933 to 1940, inclusive, the Arson Division investigated 130 to 215 suspicious fires annually, and found that in about 50 cases a year, these fires were of incendiary origin. Chief motives for the firebugs were (1) to ^{wreak} ~~wreck~~ revenge on their neighboring enemies and (2) to collect insurance. In only about half of these cases was sufficient evidence obtained to warrant prosecutions, and not all of the accused incendiarists were convicted, according to Annual Reports for the period, a typical one of which, for the fiscal year 1936, is reproduced herewith:

Arson, 1936

Archie McCabe, Director of Arson and Education

172 fires investigated

108 of these proved to be accidental

64 were incendiary, classified as follows:

Dwellings (occupied)	26	Theatres	1
Dwellings (vacant)	7	Houseboats	1
Barns	8	Timber	1
Grocery stores	4	Sheds	1
Restaurants	3	Steam Shovels	1
Manufacturing Plants	2	Bakeries	1
Automobiles	2	Grain elevators	1
Business buildings	2	Beer Taverns	1
Summer cottages	1	Garages (private)	1

<u>Motives</u>	<u>No. of fires</u>	<u>Loss</u>
For revenge	30	\$30,498.00
To defraud insurer	27	48,382.15
By pyromaniacs	6	17,884.45
To conceal other crimes	1	3,200.00
	<u>64</u>	<u>\$99,964.60</u>

Of the 64 fires, evidence in 44 cases was taken before the grand jury;
 Of 20 cases tried, 16 persons were convicted, 4 acquitted;
 Two received suspended sentences;
 13 confessed;
 6 indictments were returned;
 2 cases pending; 7 pending from last year;
 1,260 witnesses and suspects were questioned.

Educational Division

A typical Annual Report for the period was made June 30, 1936 by Archie McCabe, Director of Arson and Education, as follows:

During the fiscal year an extensive program was conducted by the Educational Division throughout the State of Indiana. Instructions were given to grade school and high school students in both public and parochial schools, Farm Bureau meetings, 4-H Clubs, civic bodies, and insurance meetings. The instructions given were in the way of lectures and demonstrations on safety first in fire prevention. Approximately 55,000 school children of the State were present at these demonstrations.

During the year this department held 104 State Regional Fire Schools and

gave instructions on hydraulics as applied to fire departments, fire prevention and building inspection to 3,509 firemen. The general increase in the number of firemen attending these schools and the interest that was shown in the more advanced course that was given was very gratifying. It is to be assumed that these schools should have a permanent place in the Educational Division of this department.

A State Fire College was held at Purdue University October 29 and 30. A total of 538 fire department officials attended this school. The more advanced subjects in fire fighting and fire prevention were demonstrated. The speakers and instructors at this State Fire College were men of long years of experience in this work, and their cooperation and support, in helping to make this one of the best State Fire Colleges ever held in this State, we gratefully acknowledge.

Dry Cleaning Division

L. L. Bailey, Dry Cleaning Engineer, making a typical report for the period (at the end of the fiscal year 1936) stated that his division had been active in inspecting and licensing dry cleaning plants, and had succeeded in reducing the number of fires in cleaning establishments by rigidly enforcing the division's rules and regulations for such places.

"It was not necessary to order a single plant closed because of non-compliance," said his report, adding:

"Many plans for the construction of new plants and the remodeling of old ones have been inspected and certain recommendations have been made to the owners by which they increased the safety of their establishments. It is necessary that the good record of this division be attributed to the cooperation of the various dry cleaners of the State."

For period ending June 30, 1936, the Dry Cleaning Division of the Department issued:

285 Renewal Permits @ \$15 \$4,275.00

14 Change of Ownerships @ \$25	350.00
1 New Location @ \$25	25.00
4 New Plants @ \$25	100.00
1 Plant Reopened @ \$25	25.00
	<u>\$4,775.00</u>

Appropriation Available July 1	
Personal Service	1,800.00
Other Operating	<u>1,200.00</u>
	\$3,000.00
Disbursements for Year	
Personal Service	1,800.00
Other Operating	<u>971.91</u>
	\$2,771.91

Reverting to General Fund

\$228.09

Statistical Summary

Number of plants inspected and reinspected	642
Number of recommendations made	197
Assistant orders issued	31
Assistant orders complied	31
Number of recommendations complied	73
Number of plants condemned	0
Number of cities visited	322
Amount of fees collected	\$4,795
Number of plants delinquent.....	6
Number of miles driven.....	19,728
Other expense	0

(1) Approval of new building plans by the Fire Marshal Department was an obligation accepted gratuitously by that department when no other state agency was set up to administer the state law of 1923, known as the Administrative Building Council Act. This act had created the Administrative Council of three members: Chairman of the State Industrial Board, Secretary of the State Board of Health and State Fire Marshal. Duties of the council originally were to promulgate, in cooperation with an Advisory Building Council of twelve members, practical rules and regulations to safeguard life and property "through safe and sanitary construction of places of employment and public buildings." In accordance with the act, the Administrative Council adopted October 15, 1928, a set of building rules and regulations which, with certain changes, have remained in force to date as the State Building Code. A legislative amendment in 1935 mandated the Administrative Council

to enforce all state laws relative to the "construction, repair or maintenance of places of employment, public buildings, tenement houses and all other buildings," except private residences, farm buildings and temporary sheds used for construction purposes. This amendment still left enforcement up to the Council, but without providing funds for accomplishment of the work, and an annual allowance of \$5,000 granted to the Council by the 1943 General Assembly is considered barely sufficient to pay the salary of an Executive Secretary, created by the act of that year, and of carrying on the work of recodifying the State's building regulations.

(2) Work of inspecting farm house wiring resulted from an executive order issued May 11, 1935 by President Roosevelt creating the Rural Electrification Administration and authorizing it to loan money for supplying electricity for power and light to rural America. Federal loans were made through rural cooperatives, known as Rural Electric Membership Corporations (REMC), which developed in such numbers that more than two-thirds of the Indiana farms had power and light by 1941. The system was interrupted by the war, but not before a tremendous amount of work had been done by the Fire Marshal Department's inspectors and assistants in assuring that wiring and connections were fire-proof.

~~BOX 144 HISTORY~~
Inside back cover

From 1918 Annual Report ~~from~~ ⁴⁶

FIREMEN: Today, an up-to-date, wide-awake fireman is something more than a fire fighter. If he is skilled and efficient in the use of the equipment provided for saving the property endangered, he fulfills the requirements where bravery, alertness and sound judgment are necessary, and he should be accorded all honor and credit therefor. But there is as much, or more credit coming to him when he industriously uses the knowledge acquired from his close contact with and investigation of fires and their causes in the inspection of property not burned, and eliminating the hazard before the fire occurs.